The Canadian Rose Society

1957

MRS ANNE GRABER
10 FAIRFAX CRES
SCARBOROUGH ONT
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Year Book

of

The Canadian Rose Society

1957

A. J. WEBSTER
EDITOR
and
Chairman of the Publications Committee

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FOREWORD

Accompanied by our wishes for a successful Rose season in 1957, the Year Book again goes out to members. Following the discouraging conditions of last spring and the unusually cool, wet summer, most parts of Canada were favoured with pleasant autumn weather and Roses generally entered their period of dormancy with well-ripened wood.

We are grateful to all those who have contributed articles or who have otherwise assisted with the preparation of this Edition of our Year Book.

Once again, also, we gratefully acknowledge the support extended by our advertisers. We urge that, to the extent possible, our members patronize these advertisers, indicating at the same time that their patronage is in recognition of the support accorded the Society's work.

The Editor

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AUDITORS

Mr. M. C. Coutts
Mr. S. M. Hulbig

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of The Canadian Rose Society was held in the First Unitarian Church, 175 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto, on October 3rd., 1956.

The President, Mr. F. F. Dufton, occupied the chair with Mrs.J. H. Baillie acting as Secretary.

The President extended a welcome to the members and their friends and was then assured by the Honorary Secretary that the meeting was properly constituted and that the required quorum was present.

On a motion by Mr. A. A. Norton and seconded by Mr. S. Carter, the minutes of the Annual Meeting of October 5th. 1955 were taken as read.

Mr. Dufton expressed deep regret at the severe loss to The Canadian Rose Society in the passing of Mr. A. S. Foggo, Mr. C. A. Snowdon and Col. Hugh A. Rose and then addressed the meeting as follows:

"Friends and Members of The Canadian Rose Society:

It is a privilege and pleasure to welcome you to our annual meeting.

This is the occasion when your officers are called upon to give an account of their stewardship. The Canadian Rose Society, although suffering from growing pains, is I feel establishing itself. Co-operation from the various centres of Canada is encouraging. A deep interest in the rose is manifesting itself.

This year, our members have been more active in electing the Board of Directors. Forms for making nominations and ballots were sent each member. Previously a slate of Directors was prepared by a nominating committee but, of course, nominations could be made from the floor of the Annual Meeting. I feel the new method is a step in the right direction.

The past season had its ups and downs. A cold wet May so retarded growth that it was necessary to postpone our Show until early in July. However in July and August, the weather was ideal and some wonderful blooms were seen.

Great credit is due Mr. Charles Stephenson, Chairman, and Mrs. Hooper, Vice-Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, for their handling of the details and the staging of the Show. A pleasing feature was the number of new exhibitors.

Mr. Arthur Norton, in his Treasurer's report, will show a satisfactory condition of our financial position.

Our Publications Committee, in charge of Mr.A. J. Webster and Mrs. H. P. Marshall, is due a vote of thanks,— Mr. Webster for his very fine work as editor of the Year Book and Mrs. Marshall as editor of our bulletins which were timely and entertaining.

No small factor in the success of our Show was the grand work of our Publicity Committee under the chairmanship of Miss Margaret Dove and our thanks are also due our Programme Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Selby Carter.

Many fine new varieties are finding their way into our gardens and I predict that during the next few years some very beautiful and wonderful sorts will be seen so that we, as lovers of the rose, have I think some exciting days ahead.

In closing, I must gratefully acknowledge the assistance given by the members of the Board of Directors, the chairmen of committees and particularly the Honorary Secretary, Mrs. J. H. Baillie on whom I feel I have leaned quite heavily at times. She at all times kept the good ship sailing a straight and even course.

My best wishes to you for a happy and successful year in your gardens in 1957."

Section XV of the By-laws was read by the Secretary regarding the nominations and voting and the list of Directors elected for 1957 was read.

The President then thanked the retiring Directors for their work on behalf of the Society and extended a welcome to the newly elected Board.

Reports were submitted from the various Committee Chairmen and duly accepted.

Mr. Norton moved that a vote of thanks be given the Auditors, Messrs. M.C.Coutts and S.M.Hulbig, coupled with a motion for their reappointment for the ensuing year. Hearty approval of this motion was given by the members.

Following the business portion of the meeting, Miss Mabel Stoakley addressed the meeting and showed her excellent pictures taken on her recent trip to Europe. Mr. Keenan expressed the thanks of the Society to Miss Stoakley for her contribution to the Annual Meeting.

This was followed by a report from the Judge, Mr.C.W.Cruickshank, and the S. B. Bartlett Challenge Trophy was presented by its donor to Mrs. C. T. Wilson, the winner of the highest aggregate score of points at our Autumn Show.

Meeting adjourned.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Covering Receipts and Disbursements
period from October 1, 1955 to September 30, 1956

RECEIPTS

Membership and Sale of Publications	$2267.45
Donations	80.35
Rose Exhibition and Receipts from previons year	1100.50
Advertising	782.20
A. S. Foggo Memorial Fund	14.00
The T. Eaton C. Ltd., for decoration by Can. Rose Soc. Members	25.00
	$4269.50

DISBURSEMENTS

Postage	$ 414.61
Printing and Stationery	623.59
Honorarium	430.00
Year Book	1712.50
Meetings and General	257.01
Deferred Expense and 1955 Rose Medals and Credits	256.34
Rose Show Expenses	733.43
Insurance	52.28
Bank Service Charges and Exchange	20.17
	$4499.93
Excess of Disbursements over Receipts	230.43

SURPLUS ACCOUNT

Balance, September 30th, 1955	$1790.87
Debit Balance for year	230.43
Bank Balance September 30th, 1956	1560.44

ROSE EXHIBITION 1956

RECEIPTS

Entry Fees	$ 37.50
Auction Sale	181.00
Cash Admissions	556.50
Ticket Returns	325.50
	$1100.50

DISBURSEMENTS

Hart House Rental and Service	$428.27
Advertising and Publicity	196.70
Trophy Expenses, Credits, Medals etc.	108.46
	$733.43
Rose Show Surplus	$367.07

I hereby certify that I have examined the books and records of The Canadian Rose Society for the year ended 30th. September, 1956, and have found them to be correct. I have also verified the cash balance as shown on the Financial Statement.

(Signed) Maxwell C. Coutts
Auditor

AWARDS AT THE 1956 ROSE SHOW

Class	First Prize	Second Prize	Third Prize
1.	Non-competitive		
2.	Non-competitive		
3.	City of Toronto	Niagara Parks School of Gardening	
4.	A.J. Webster		
5.	Dr. C.T. Moyle	F. Childs	M. Cadsby
5a.	M. Cadsby	G.S. Stemp	F. Childs
5b.	Dr. C.T. Moyle	W.J. Keenan	F.F. Dufton
5c.	W.J. Keenan	C.T. Moyle	E.B. Strathy
6.	Geo. Culver	S.B. Bartlett	
7.	Geo. Culver	Mrs. R. Lewis	Mrs. W.J. Keenan
8.	No entries		
9.	F. Childs	G.A Baker	S.B. Bartlett
10.	Dr. C.T. Moyle	A.J. Webster	Mrs. J.A. Lowe
11.	A.J. Webster	Geo. Culver	
12.	A.A. Norton	Mrs. W.A. Oille	
13.	Mrs. A. Crawford	J.S. Carter	Dr. C.T. Moyle
14.	Mrs. A, Crawford	A.A. Norton	Dr. C.T. Moyle
15.	F.F. Dufton		
16.	No award	F.F. Dufton	
17.	Geo Culver	F.F. Dufton	J.H. Thompson
18.	Geo. Culver	F.F. Dufton	A.A. Norton
19.	Mrs. R. Dale		
20.	F.F. Dufton		
21.	J.H. Thompson	Geo. Culver	S.B. Bartlett
22.	Mrs. R. Dale	W.J. Keenan	S.B. Bartlett
23.	A.A. Norton	W.J. Keenan	Mrs. A. Crawford
24.	A.A. Norton	Mrs. A. Crawford	A.M. Anderson
25.	F.F. Dufton	G.A. Baker	W..E. Hartnoll
26.	S.B. Bartlett	J.S. Carter	B. Clark
27.	Mrs. Alan Stollery	Mrs. A. Crawford	A.A. Norton
27a.	Mrs. Alan Stollery	W.E. Hartnoll	Dr. C.T. Moyle
27b.	Mrs. A Crawford	Geo. Culver	S.B. Bartlett
27c.	Mrs. Alan Stollery	Mrs. A. Crawford	S.B. Bartlett
27d	A.A. Norton	S.B. Bartlett	Mrs. A. Crawford
27e.	Mrs. A. Crawford	J.H. Thompson	A.M. Anderson
28.	F. Childs		
29.	No entries		
30.	No awards	A. Corbridge	
31.	Mrs. M. Rice	Mrs. A. Crawford	Mrs. R. Dale
32.	E. Billington	Graham Cassels	
33.	E. Billington	Graham Cassels	Fred Bond
34.	Fred Bond	E. Billington	Graham Cassels
35.	G. Fenske	Graham Cassels	
36.	G. Fenske	E. Billington	Miss Thelma Green
37.	James R. Walsh	Mrs. E. Harland	F.F. Dufton
38.	F.F. Dufton	Geo. Culver	

Class	First Prize	Second Prize	Third Prize
39.	No entries		
40.	Geo. Culver		
41.	No entries		
42.	Mrs. J.A. Lowe	Mrs. H.P. Marshall	
43.	No award	Mrs. J.A. Lowe	Mrs. M. Rice
44.	A.A. Norton	J.S. Carter	Mrs. M. Rice
45.	J.S. Carter	Mrs. J.A. Lowe	T.H. Rowe
46.	Mrs. A.A. Gow	A.A. Norton	Mrs. M. Rice
47.	No award	Mrs. H.P. Marshall	F.F. Dufton
48.	Mrs. H.P. Marshall	Mrs. J.A. Lowe	G.S. Stemp
49.	Mrs. A. Crawford	Mrs. H.P. Marshall	Miss Vera Holdsworth
50.	No entries		
51.	A.A. Norton	Mrs. A.A. Gow	Mrs. H.P. Marshall
52.	S.B. Bartlett	G.S. Stemp	A.A. Norton
53.	Geo. Culver	Milton Cadsby	
54.	Mrs. M. Rice	Milton Cadsby	Geo. Culver
55.	Milton Cadsby	F.F. Dufton	
56.	F.F. Dufton		
57.	A.A. Norton	Mrs. H.P. Marshall	
58.	A.A. Norton	Mrs. H.P. Marshall	A.M. Anderson
59.	Mrs. J.A. Lowe	Miss Vera Holdsworth	Mrs. M. Rice
60.	G.S. Stemp	A.J. Webster	E. Billington
61.	A.A. Norton	F.F. Dufton	
62	Mrs. A. Crawford	A.M. Anderson	F.F. Dufton
63.	Mrs. A. Crawford	F.F. Dufton	J.R. Walsh
64.	W.J. Keenan	Mrs. J.A. Lowe	Geo. Culver
65.	W.H. Walkinshaw	Mrs. R.E. Murdoch	A. Selwood
66.	Mrs. R.E. Murdoch	A. Selwood	W.H. Walkinshaw
67.	Mrs. R.E. Murdoch	W.H. Walkinshaw	A. Selwood

Best Rose in the Show:
P.H. Mitchell Challenge Trophy - Mrs. Alan Stollery

Best White or Cream Rose in the Show:
Canadian Oil Companies Ltd., Special Prize - Mrs. Alan Stollery

SWEEPSTAKES PRIZES

Highest Aggregate Score
Sir Harry Oakes Challenge Tophy - A.A. Norton

Highest Aggregate Score in Novice Section. (32-36 incl).
Col. W.G. MacKendrick D.S.O. Challenge Trophy - E. Billington

SPECIAL PRIZES

(a) CFRB Prize (4 to 27e incl.) - Geo Culver.
(b) CFRB Prize (28 to 30 incl. plus 32 to 36 incl.) - E. Billington

SUMMER EXHIBITION SCHEDULE

All Roses exhibited in Classes 2 to 41 inclusive must be correctly and legibly named.

SECTION A — SPECIAL

Challenge Trophy, Dunlop & Sons, Ltd.

CLASS 1. Display of Roses on table covering approximately 30 square feet arrangement to count. Open to Civic, Community and Government Gardens and to Horticultural Societies in Canada.

RECENT INTRODUCTIONS
The Paul B. Sanders Memorial Challenge Trophy

CLASS 2. Exhibit of New Roses — date of introduction being 1952 and later. Qualification — one to three blooms, stems or sprays of at least six distinct varieties must be shown in individual vases.

C. R. S. BOXES

CLASS 3. Twelve (12) distinct varieties, specimen blooms of any type shown in C. R. S. boxes.

CLASS 4. Six (6) distinct varieties, specimen blooms of any type shown in C. R. S. boxes.

HYBRID PERPETUALS
Ella Baines Memorial Challenge Trophy

CLASS 5. Six H. P.'s, one or more varieties shown in a vase or vases.

CLASS 6. Three H. P.'s, one or more varieties shown in a vase.

Challenge Trophy, The T. Eaton Co. Ltd.

CLASS 7. Hybrid Perpetual specimen bloom shown in a vase.

SECTION B — HYBRID TEAS

Challenge Trophy, H. M. Eddie & Sons, Ltd.

CLASS 8. Fifteen (15) H. T.'s, separate varieties, shown in individual vases.

CLASS 9. Twelve (12) H. T.'s, shown in one large vase.

CLASS 10. Six (6) RED H. T.'s, shown in a vase.

Sir William Meredith Trophy

CLASS 11. Six (6) PINK H. T.'s, shown in a vase.

CLASS 12. Six (6) WHITE or CREAM H. T.'s, shown in a vase. (Peace not to be shown in this class.)

CLASS 13. Six (6) YELLOW H. T.'s, shown in a vase. (Peace not to be shown in this class.)

The John H. Dunlop Memorial Challenge Trophy

CLASS 14. Six (6) BICOLOUR or BLEND H. T.'s, shown in a vase.
(Peace may be shown in this class)

CLASS 15. Three (3) RED Specimen blooms shown in a vase.

CLASS 16. Three (3) PINK Specimen blooms shown in a vase.

CLASS 17. Three (3) WHITE or CREAM Specimen blooms shown in a vase.
(Peace not to be shown in this class.)

CLASS 18. Three (3) YELLOW Specimen blooms shown in a vase.
(Peace not to be shown in this class.)

CLASS 19. Three (3) BICOLOUR or BLEND Specimen blooms shown in a vase.
(Peace may be shown in this class)

CLASS 20. Specimen Bloom RED shown in a vase.

CLASS 21. Specimen Bloom PINK shown in a vase.

CLASS 22. Specimen Bloom WHITE or CREAM shown in a vase.

CLASS 23. Specimen Bloom YELLOW shown in a vase.

CLASS 24. Specimen Bloom BICOLOUR or BLEND shown in a vase.

CLASS 25. Specimen Bloom PEACE shown in a vase.

Challenge Trophy, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Burden

For Best Specimen Bloom chosen from the winners in Classes 20 to 25 inc.

SECTION C

Open to members having not more than 50 rose bushes in their gardens

CLASS 26. Six Blooms, H. P. or H. T. shown in a vase.

CLASS 27. Three Hybrid Teas, one or more varieties shown in a vase.

CLASS 28. One Hybrid Tea, Specimen Bloom, any variety, shown in a vase.

The F. Barry Hayes Challenge Trophy

For the highest aggregate score of points in Classes 26,27 and 28.

NOVICE SECTION (see Rules)

CLASS 29. Six Hybrid Teas, any variety or varieties shown in a vase or vases.

Prize presented by Mr. A. A. Norton

CLASS 30. Three Hybrid Teas, any variety or varieties shown in a vase.

CLASS 31. Specimen Bloom, Hybrid Tea, shown in a vase.

CLASS 32. Six stems or sprays of CLIMBING ROSES, one or more varieties shown in a vase or vases.
(Climbing H. P.'s, H. T.'s and Teas are excluded.)

CLASS 33. Six stems of Floribunda or Polyantha Roses, one or more varieties shown in a vase or vases.

FLORIBUNDAS and POLYANTHAS

Challenge Trophy, P. L. Whytock

CLASS 34. Collection of Floribundas or Polyanthas, not fewer than six varieties, one stem of each variety, shown in separate vases.

Challenge Trophy, P. L. Whytock

CLASS 35. Exhibit of Floribunda or Polyantha Roses, three varieties, one stem of each variety, shown in separate vases.

CLASS 36. Cluster on one stem of a Floribunda or Polyantha Rose, any variety, shown in a vase.

CLASS 37. One stem with solitary bloom of Floribunda or Polyantha Rose any variety shown in a vase.

CLASS 38. Three stems of one or more varieties of GRANDIFLORA Roses shown in a vase.

CLASS 39. One stem of a Grandiflora Rose shown in a vase.

Bronze Medal, presented by the National Rose Society of Great Britain

For the highest aggregate score of points in Classes 34 to 39 inclusive

CLIMBING ROSES

CLASS 40. Ten sprays of Climbing Roses, one or more varieties, shown in a vase or vases. (Exhibitors may use their own containers.)
(Climbing H. P.'s H. T.'s or Teas excluded.)

Challenge Trophy, Rose Bowl,
The Canadian Bank of Commerce

CLASS 41. Collection of Climbing Roses, three stems or sprays of each variety, one variety per vase.
(Climbing H. P.'s H. T.'s and Teas excluded.)

SECTION D, — ARTISTIC ARRANGEMENT CLASSES

Open to all members except commercial rose growers and florists

Challenge Trophy, Mrs. P.A. Thomson
Open to Women Members

CLASS 42. Vase of Roses, — Artistic Arrangement
Must be grown and exhibited by a woman.

For Men Only

CLASS 43. Arrangement of Roses, any size, suitable for a bachelor's quarters Any foliage permitted. (Must be arranged by exhibitor.)

Lady Kemp Memorial Challenge Trophy

CLASS 44. Roses to be arranged in a suitable container, not fewer than six varieties, any kind but Ramblers.

Royal York Challenge Trophy

CLASS 45. Mass arrangement of RED Roses.

The Hon. George S. Henry Challenge Trophy

CLASS 46. Arrangement of YELLOW Roses, Horizontal in feeling.

CLASS 47. Vertical arrangement of PINK Roses.

CLASS 48. A Symmetrical arrangement of WHITE or CREAM Roses.

CLASS 49. An Asymmetrical arrangement of BICOLOUR or BLEND Roses.

Prize presented by Mrs. M. C. Hooper

CLASS 50. Crescent arrangement of Climbing or Rambler Roses, PINK (Climbing H. P.'s H. T.'s and Teas excluded)

J. Lockie Wilson Memorial Challenge Trophy

CLASS 51. Arrangement of Climbing or Rambler Roses, RED. (Climbing H. P.'s, H. T.'s and Teas excluded)

Rose Bowl, Mrs. Schuyler Snively

CLASS 52. Arrangement of Climbing or Rambler Roses, any colour. (Climbing H. P.'s, H. T.'s and Teas excluded)

Prize presented by Mrs. H. P. Marshall

CLASS 53. Artistic arrangement of Single Floribunda or Polyantha Roses any colour.

In the following classes, 54 to 59, the First Ribbon Award winners will be presented with a prize donated by Consolidated Plate Glass Company, Limited.

CLASS 54. A line arrangement of Double or Semi-double Floribunda or Polyantha Roses, any colour.

CLASS 55. Arrangement of Double or Semi-double Floribunda or Polyantha Roses, RED and WHITE in a white container.

CLASS 56. Gentleman's Boutonniere.

CLASS 57. Small decoration of Roses (suitable for a five o'clock tea table) to be arranged in a small container.

CLASS 58. Small decoration of one or more Roses (suitable for a five o'clock tea tray) to be arranged in a small vase or bowl, blooms and container not to exceed eight inches in height.

CLASS 59. Arrangement of Roses suitable for mantel, in tints and tones of one colour; any foliage permitted.

Seeley B. Brush Memorial Prize, presented by the Misses Brush

CLASS 60. Arrangement of Roses or Roses in combination with other flowers in vase, bowl or other suitable container appropriate for a living room; Roses to predominate; any foliage permitted; arrangement to be viewed from 3 or 4 sides.

Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon

CLASS 61. Dinner table decoration, Roses only, must be grown by exhibitor any foliage permitted; flower receptacle and table cloth to be supplied by exhibitor, space allowance 6' by 4': This is a floral decoration only and no table centres of silk or other material may be used. NOTE: See Rules for Entries in this class.

Challenge Trophy, Miss Mabel Stoakley

CLASS 62. Luncheon table decoration. Roses only, must be grown by exhibitor, any foliage permitted, flower receptacle and table cloth to be supplied by exhibitor; space allowance 4' by 2½'. This is a floral decoration only and no table centres of silk or other material may be used. NOTE. See Rules for Entries in this class.

Prize presented by Rosenthal China (Canada) Ltd. China Vase

CLASS 63. Basket of Roses, any size.

Challenge Trophy, Brig. A. E. Nash, M. C.

CLASS 64. Small basket of Roses, not to be higher or longer than fifteen inches, including blooms.

Challenge Trophy, Lt. Col. Hugh A. Rose

CLASS 65. Basket of RED Roses, any size.
CLASS 66. Basket of PINK Roses, any size.

Challenge Trophy, Mrs. J. Lockie Wilson

CLASS 67. Bowl or Vase of SINGLE Hybrid Tea Roses, any colour.

SECTION E — FRAGRANT CLASSES

Rose Bowl, Mrs. Campbell Reaves

CLASS 68. Six fragrant RED Roses, H. T. or H. P., not fewer than three varieties, shown in a vase correctly and legibly named.

A. Alan Gow Memorial Challenge Trophy

CLASS 69. Three fragrant Roses, any variety or varieties, shown in a vase correctly and legibly named.

The C. Allen Snowdon Memorial Challenge Trophy

CLASS 70. Specimen Rose, with the finest fragrance, correctly and legibly named.

NOTE: The above three classes will be judged on a basis of 60 points for fragrance; 40 points for colour, form, substance, stem, foliage and condition.

OLD ROSES

CLASS 71. Old Rose Bouquet

Prize presented by Mr. Will Tillotson

12 Old Fashioned Roses divided in the following manner:

(6) for First Prize; (4) for Second and (2) for Third: Prizes to be available only if there are three or more entries. To be judged on a basis of 60 points for quality and variety and 40 points for arrangement.

This Class is for types of Roses not hitherto provided for in the schedule.

SECTION F, — AIRBORNE CLASSES

Transportation expenses in this section will be absorbed by the Society.

CLASS 72. Six blooms, H. T.'s, any variety or varieties, correctly named, shown in a vase.

CLASS 73. Three blooms, H. T.'s, any variety or varieties, correctly named, shown in a vase.

CLASS 74. Specimen bloom, Hybrid Tea, any variety, correctly named shown in a vase.

Challenge Trophy, A. J. Webster

For maximum points in Classes 72,73 and 74.

SECTION G
SPECIAL CHALLENGE and SWEEPSTAKES CLASSES

Challenge Trophy, P. H. Mitchell

BEST ROSE IN THE SHOW

To be selected from any entry except those in Class 1.

Canadian Oil Companies Ltd. Prize,
(W. Harold Rea, President)

BEST WHITE OR CREAM ROSE IN THE SHOW

To be selected from any entry except those in Class 1.

W. J. Keenan Regional Challenge Bowl

CLASS 75. For a collection of four (4) Specimen Hybrid Tea Blooms, one each of four different varieties, each variety to be correctly named classified and in separate containers.

SWEEPSTAKES, Challenge Trophy, Sir Harry Oakes

To the winner of the highest aggregate score of points.

NOVICE SWEEPSTAKES, Challenge Trophy
Col: W. G. MacKendrick, D. S. O.

To the winner of the highest aggregate score of points in the Novice Section, (Classes 29 — 33)

SPECIAL SWEEPSTAKES, Rose Bushes to value of $10.
Radio Broadcasting Station C F R B

To the winner of Maximum points in the exhibition section. (Classes 5 — 25)

SWEEPSTAKES, Rose Bushes to value of $10.
Radio Broadcasting Station C F R B

To the winner of maximum points in the NOVICE and Small Gardens Classes.

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RULES AND SPECIAL NOTES FOR EXHIBITORS

For purposes of this Show, the various groups of exhibitors are defined as follows:

PROFESSIONAL — comprising all such persons or corporations as carry on the trade or business of growing and|or selling flowers.

AMATEUR — comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit and who cultivate Roses without the assistance of skilled gardeners but who may employ a labourer.

NOVICE — comprising amateurs who have never exhibited Roses before.

In all classes except Numbers 43, 59, 60, 61 and 62, Rose foliage only is to be used.

For purposes of this Show, Pernetianas are regarded as Hybrid Teas.

The use of wire or other artificial supports is prohibited above the level of the containers.

Prizes will not be awarded unless exhibits are considered worthy.

All exhibits must be staged by 12.00 noon in order that the judges may proceed with their work.

All blooms must be grown by the exhibitor except in Class 1.

Exhibitors must leave the room at or before the commencement of judging and must not re-enter until the completion of judging.

Specimen blooms of T.'s, H. T.'s, H. P.'s and other exhibition types in the Exhibition Section must have been grown disbudded. Side buds will disqualify the blooms and evidence of very recent disbudding will be penalized.

Exhibitors may make more than one entry in a given class but only one award will be given, e.g., should an exhibitor with two entries be placed first and second, the latter award will be set aside, the third prize winner moved up to second and the next best entry placed third.

Except in Class Number 1, exhibitors must be members in good standing of The Canadian Rose Society.

While officials of the Society exercise every care to safeguard the property of exhibitors, no responsibility can be accepted for loss or damage. In this connection exhibitors are urged to be on hand at the conclusion of the Rose Show to claim their containers.

The Exhibition Committee provides vases in various sizes, also uniform labels for use in Classes which call for naming of blooms, but if you are competing in the Decorative Classes you must provide your own containers (baskets, bowls, etc.), leaving them with your exhibit until the conclusion of the Show in the evening.

The C. R. S. boxes, to be used in Classes Numbers 3 and 4, are hollow wooden boxes which will be supplied by the Society. The lids are pierced with six or twelve holes into which fit glass or metal tubes containing water and the surface is covered with moss or cedar foliage.

Entries in Classes 61 and 62 must be sent to Mr. C. W. Cruickshank, 365 Glengrove Ave. West, Toronto, at least three days prior to the Show in order that arrangements may be made to provide the requisite numbers of tables.

EXHIBITION SCORE CARD

Exhibition Classes

	POINTS
Colour	20
Form and Substance	30
Fragrance	15
Foliage	15
Stem	10
Size	10
	100

Decorative Classes

		POINTS
General Decorative Effect		60
Consistency to Schedule	10	
Suitability of Container	10	
Structural Design	15	
Chromatic Design (colour harmony)	15	
Originality	10	
Quality of Bloom		40
		100

THE ANNUAL ROSE SHOW

by Vera Holdsworth

The second National Rose Show was held Wednesday, July 4th 1956, in the Great Hall at Hart House, University of Toronto — an annual event which attracts a large number of faithful adherents to the cult of the Rose. While not the best show in the Society's history, owing to a particularly late start this spring, it was a colorful spectacle with thousands of beautiful blooms and served admirably to keep our favorite flower before the public.

The Show was officially opened by Mr. Earl Cox of Barrie, well known "Country Gardener" of C B L T, television, and C J B C broadcasting stations.

History was made this year by Mrs. Alan Stollery who exhibited not only the Best Rose in the Show, a magnificent specimen of Karl Herbst (beautiful red with an orange cast) but also the Best White or Cream Rose in the Show, a fine bloom of Rex Anderson (cream), thus receiving the P. H. Mitchell Challenge Trophy for the former and the Prize given by the Canadian Oil Co., Ltd., for the latter. The Sir Harry Oakes Challenge Trophy for the Sweepstakes went to our old campaigner, Mr. A.A. Norton, while Mr. Eric Billington won the Col. W.G. Mackendrick Challenge Trophy for the Novice Sweepstake.

The Air-borne entries from Vancouver are an interesting feature of the Show and one is always amazed at the tremendous size and wonderful texture of the foliage. Mrs. R.E. Murdoch won the Trophy for maximum points in this section, while Mr. Archie Selwood and W. H. Walkinshaw were runners-up, placing second and third respectively,

Demonstrations in Flower Arranging proved a worthwhile innovation this year. These were held in the bay window of the East Common Room and were given, at intervals during the afternoon by Mrs. Cleeve Hooper, Mrs. W.G. Ross, Mrs. R.E. Rossiter, Mrs. Lyle, Mrs. Norman Tarver, Mrs. H. P. Marshall and Miss Vera Holdsworth. Visitors gathered around three or four deep, giving rapt attention and asking questions. Since these arrangements were not "bound" by class regulations, there was more scope for imagination and they seemed to arouse much interest when exhibited in a special area.

The Non-Competitive Displays in the Corridor vied with those in the Great Hall for public attention. The lovely arrangements by the Sheridan Nurseries Ltd. of various perennials were enhanced by such beautiful foliage as copper beech and prunus

pissardi, which does so very much to give distinction to these arrangements.

Arthur Frost's collection of unusual plants is a source of wonder to all. The display of the Parks Commission, City of Toronto, was also magnificent.

The Dale Estate Limited staged a wonderful showing of floribundas, including the new White Bouquet, the All-America Winner for 1956. They also had the H. T. White Butterfly, with exquisite foliage and a dark red rose, Yuletide, which is new. The Niagara Parks Commission displayed H. T.'s in great profusion and Mr. A. J. Webster's Collection of Old-Fashioned roses aroused the interest of connoisseurs especially.

The Management and Staff of Hart House, helpful as always, deserve our heartfelt thanks, and that great army of exhibitors without whom there would be no Show, must needs be thanked most sincerely. No account of the Rose Show would be complete without an appreciative reference to Mr. C. R. Stephenson and his hard-working Exhibition Committee, to the Judges and to Miss Hazel A. Webster, who kindly provided delicious refreshments for the Judges and Committee members in the course of the afternoon.

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The

ANNUAL ROSE SHOW

will be held on

MONDAY, 24th June, 1957

at

HART HOUSE

University of Toronto

'BAYADÈRE'

Raised by Charles Mallerin, distributors Wheatcroft Bros. Ltd.

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SOIL MANAGEMENT

R. Goodwin-Wilson
Associate Professor of Horticulture
Ontario Agricultural College

One of the major problems in the culture of roses is that of supplying a suitable growing medium. The rose is rather unique in that it is very sensitive to any adverse conditions, much more so than most other garden plants.

The rose plant is characterized by having a comparatively sparse root system with a small feeding area in proportion to the amount of top growth. It is a plant that requires a high oxygen tension in the soil yet needs relatively large amounts of water. It also requires a soil with certain pH, calcium and iron relationships.

In most instances it is practically impossible to find a soil that possesses all the necessary characteristics for optimum growth. Therefore, a soil or growing medium must be built or formulated.

In an attempt to clarify the above statements I would like to deal with some of the fundamentals of soils and plant growth under the following headings.

Physical Condition of Soils in Relation to their Oxygen and Water Holding Capacity

In discussing such phases of soil science as the effect of physical condition on growth of plants we are dealing with a subject that is very difficult and in many instances almost impossible to pin down to exact measurements or to evaluate in precise terms.

We must always keep in mind the fact that the soil is dynamic not static or dead. It is a seething mass of chemical and biological reactions.

More often than not it is impossible to analyze these reactions and come up with an intelligent answer. The analysis may often fail to reveal the actual condition in the immediate vicinity of the root. Mechanical analyses of soil will tell us the percentage clay, percentage salt, percentage sand, etc., but unfortunately it does not reveal the arrangement of these various fractions in relation to the soil's physical condition. Analysis of the soil atmosphere and the soil moisture content also has certain limitations and, like soil testing, they can only be regarded as very useful guides. However, to make full use of these various analyses and

enable one to arrive at an intelligent conclusion the gardener must appreciate certain fundamentals of soil science and plant root development.

I cannot over-emphasize the fact that good physical condition is of paramount importance and unless the soil possesses good physical condition the plants will not respond to fertilizer treatment or any other care or control that might be exerted.

I would like to explain the meaning of the term 'physical condition' as a soil's ability to maintain a proper air-water ratio. A soil that possesses good physical condition, then, will be one that is (a) well aerated, (b) well drained, (c) has a high water holding capacity. Before discussing aeration which, to my mind, is the most important single factor in plant growth it is necessary to discuss soil water.

To appreciate the fine distinction between a soil being 'well drained' and yet having a 'high water holding capacity' it is necessary to fully understand the various states in which water exists in the soil. I realize that my explanation will be very elementary and I believe that most of my readers know these facts; however, I feel that they are of such importance that the subject bears repetition.

SOIL WATER

Hygroscopic Water; This type of water is an integral part of the soil particle and has no direct bearing on plant growth, so can be ignored.

Free or Gravitational Water: In this state, water is free to move or percolate down through a soil to the lower levels and finally drain away.

Capillary Water; In this state the water exists as a fine film around the soil particle, in the fine pore space and in angles and crevices between large pore spaces. The water is held to the soil particle by a phenomenon known as surface tension or attraction. It is not affected by the downward force of gravity, yet is capable of moving in any direction, that is, from areas of thicker films to areas of thinner films. The movement in garden soils is usually upwards.

Water Vapor; This is as a water vapor in the soil atmosphere or soil air.

SOIL OXYGEN

All plants require oxygen for their root systems to function normally. As the oxygen tension or percentage of oxygen is reduced in the soil atmosphere, the respiration rate of the root is also reduced to a point that the root actually suffocates. Oxygen also acts as a pumping force allowing the plant to absorb water and

various nutrients in solution. It is also believed that the root produces a toxic material when oxygen is not available which causes such a sudden yellowing and death of the leaves. For example plugging the drainage hole of a pot plant and saturating the soil with water and leaving it for just a few days will result in a complete yellowing of all foliage similar in nature to a nitrogen deficient plant. If the condition is allowed to exist over an extended period of time the whole plant will eventually die.

Different species of plants have different oxygen requirements. Such plants as chrysanthemums, snapdragons and carnations are considered to require very high oxygen concentrations, however, it has been our experience that the rose requires even higher concentrations of oxygen or, putting it in a different way, a rose will not tolerate low concentrations of oxygen to the same extent as some other plants. This is particularly true during the first few weeks of growth when a rose plant is endeavouring to establish a normal root system. Any factor that will contribute to the lowering of the oxygen content will seriously affect the rate of growth of the newly planted rose plant. There are, of course, other factors which could cause a similar type of check, such as high fertility levels, nutrient deficiencies, symphylids, common disease organisms, etc. However, these factors can usually be diagnosed and more often than not be corrected.

A soil having less than 15 percent of its volume as large pore space, free of water, when it is at field capacity is likely to be poorly drained. The optimum for the best growth of rose plants is considered to be about 25 percent. Field capacity means a soil that is free from all gravitational water yet has all the capillary water it can hold. Under conditions of temporary saturation plants can obtain oxygen from the soil water. This oxygen however, is very rapidly expended by the roots themselves, micro-organism competition and chemical competition. Root growth is inversely proportional to the soil moisture content or directly proportional to the oxygen content, provided the moisture content does not drop below the permanent wilting percentage. Roots, on the other hand, will not develop in a dry soil, they become suberized which prevents their normal function. Also soils that are too dry will result in the plant roots losing water to that soil.

Poor Under Drainage; Conditions that will not allow gravitational water to be removed rapidly will result in oxygen deficiency. This can happen with soils that actually possess good structure. The under drainage should be such that it is impossible to create a condition of even temporary saturation.

In my extension work I do run into numerous situations where the soil, either due to poor physical condition or to poor drainage

or to poor management is actually saturated for long periods of time. I usually come out with a blunt statement that the soil is over watered. An extension specialist may tell a gardener that his nutrient levels are unbalanced or toxic, and that he has this or that insect or disease, and that his plants are generally terrible and he will accept it; but you dare not tell a gardener that he does not know how to water. He usually takes it as a personal insult and feels that the extension specialist has no right to question his ability to water the plants. It is very difficult and touchy subject.

There are two good indications that the soil is over watered, or should I say, when the soil has an oxygen deficiency; one is the growth of green Algae or moss; this does not indicate that the soil is acid but rather sour. Secondly, the lack of fine white root hairs. It may be necessary to use a hand lens to see the root hairs properly but plants growing in an oxygen deficient soil will have so called water roots which have few, if any, hairs, whereas, a plant growing in well aerated soil will have numerous white root hairs. When one considers that it is in this portion of the root, not more than 1|16 to 1|8 of an inch back from the root tip, that the maximum amount of both water and nutrients are absorbed one should appreciate their importance.

Organic Matter; Although organic matter is not utilized directly by plants it has a marked effect on the physical condition of soils. Crude organic matter leaves channels through the soil mass as a result of the process of decomposition.

In the form of humus, which is an end product of decomposition it has the ability to cleave the clay particles apart and acts as a nucleus to form a discrete crum. Organic matter is the only store house of energy for healthy micro-biological activity. Organic matter is also a very important source of nitrogen. Practically all the nitrogen uptake is in the form of nitrate which can be derived from either organic or inorganic sources. However, in a well aerated soil, well supplied with organic matter the liberation of nitrogen by micro-organisms is at an even pace which seldom affects the the total salt level of that soil. There are, of course, extremes where excess amounts of organic matter particularly in the form of manure, can raise the nitrogen and total salt levels to a toxic concentration. Inorganic nitrogen would have to be added in very dilute concentrations at frequent intervals to simulate these conditions.

I believe that one of the main disadvantages of organic matter is that if decomposition is progressing at a very fast rate there will be a competition between micro-organisms and the roots for available oxygen. This is particularly true when fresh animal manures are used to prepare a soil. The oxygen competition can be so severe that the roots will actually suffer and if the oxygen supply is exhausted in the soil anaerobic conditions are created and denitrification may temporarily become a factor. Roots are injured by both direct oxygen deficiency and by toxic accumulations of nitrites.

Over-loading the soil with organic matter will increase its water holding capacity at the expense of aeration. Toxic amounts of ferrous iron, sulphides and manganese can develop in saturated soils that are high in organic content.

In Ontario we have found that horticulture peat moss is an excellent form of organic matter for rose culture. This is particularly true on soils that are slightly to strongly alkaline. Horticulture peat moss, if it consists mainly of sphagnum moss, will be fairly acid (pH 4.2 to pH 4.5) and when incorporated into an alkaline soil will have a tendency to reduce the pH to slightly acid which is the optimum for rose growing. Peat also contributes to good physical condition and will last much longer than most other forms of organic matter because it is resistant to micro-organic decomposition. When building a new rose bed the addition of about 30 percent by volume of peat moss should prove satisfactory. Annual additions thereafter of a 1 to 2 inch mulch should maintain this satisfactory condition. Composted oak and beech leaves also provide a satisfactory source of organic matter; however, this form will decompose very rapidly and if used in large quantities might create conditions of oxygen competition. Compost made from maple leaves on the other hand, is not satisfactory in that it is too alkaline.

pH Requirements of the Soil

As stated earlier in this article a slightly acid condition is necessary for the optimum growth of roses. Only under these conditions will sufficient iron be available in the soil to promote normal leaf colour. Roses are said to be among the "acid loving plant group" and if grown in alkaline soils or soils that have a high calcium content they will exhibit iron deficiency symptoms. Iron deficiency is characterized by a yellowing of the

young leaves. The areas between the veins take on a marked yellow colour while the main veins and the lateral veins remain green. If the condition is allowed to persist the whole leaf will become yellow, the yellowing gradually moving down to the older foliage. Various attempts have been made to correct this condition, particularly by the addition of iron as iron sulphate, however, unless the pH of the soil is corrected the effect of iron as iron sulphate will only be temporary because the iron is rapidly 'tied up' in the soil complex and rendered unavailable.

Recently there have been developed a group of organic iron compounds known as Chelates, or more specifically, Chelated iron.

These compounds are not tied up by the soil complex and are therefore available to the plant over a wide range of soil conditions. Roses growing in an alkaline soil that are showing marked iron deficiency symptoms have responded very rapidly to applications of Chelated iron.

Applications are suggested at the rate of 1 ounce per 10 plants or 2 lbs. per 10 sq. feet of bed.

Fertilizer Program

Before discussing a fertilizer program I would like to repeat the statement that "Unless a soil possesses good physical condition the plant will not respond to fertilizer treatment."

A satisfactory fertilizer program should be one that would supply nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in a 1: 1: 1: ratio, A 7-7-7 (7% nitrogen 7% phosphoric acid and 7% potash), 10-10-10 or 20-20-20 analysis fertilizer would have a 1: 1: 1: ratio. It would be advantageous if this fertilizer ratio contained at least 50% of its nitrogen in the organic form; also that the phosphoric acid be supplied in the form of bone meal rather than superphosphate because of the high calcium content of superphosphate which might contribute to iron deficiency on high lime soils.

This ration should be applied at the rate of 1 lb. of actual nitrogen per 1000 sq. ft. of bed, e.g. 14 lbs. of a 7-7-7 analysis fertilizer will supply 1 lb. of actual nitrogen or 10 lbs. of a 10-10-10 will also supply 1 lb. of nitrogen. The applicants should be made during April, May, early June and July making a total of 4 lbs. of actual nitrogen per year per 1,000 sq. ft.

In some instances when growth is progressing very rapidly, particularly in spring an additional 1 lb. of actual nitrogen should be supplied either in the organic form or as ammonium sulphate.

Very likely it would be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain a fertilizer mixture made up to these specifications. The separate constituents however, should be readily available and a 1: 1: 1 ratio could easily be formulated by the rose grower.

A few of the organic sources of nitrogen are:

Blood which contains 9-14% nitrogen

Bone meal (raw) 3-4% nitrogen and 20-25% phosphoric acid.

Bone meal (steamed) contains less nitrogen than raw

Hoof and Horn 15% nitrogen

Uraform (Uramite etc.) 38% nitrogen

An example of a 7-7-7 fertilizer (1: 1: 1 ratio) using organic nitrogen and phosphoric acid would be as follows:

Bone meal	63½ lbs.
Uraform	32 lbs.
Sulphate of potash	23½ lbs.

As no filler is required the total ingredients would weigh 119 lbs. instead of 200 lbs.

An example of an inorganic 7-7-7 liquid fertilizer is as follows:

Diammonium phosphate	26½ lbs.
Potassium nitrate	30 lbs.
Ammonium nitrate	2½ lbs.
Water	14 gals.

This solution must be diluted at the rate of 1 ounce stock solution to 250 ounces of water before use.

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MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME

by Mrs. J.J. Gallagher

To an older generation the mere mention of Kentucky stirs nostalgic memories, memories of old houses with large living rooms meant for entertaining and freely used in the days when friends went a-visiting and folks created their own amusement in the home.

Remember the stately grand piano around which the boys and girls grouped to sing the dear old songs and popular numbers of the day? Always, one of the songs was 'My Old Kentucky Home'. Everyone could sing it, and did, with gleeful abandon or deep pathos, in keeping with the mood of the particular evening.

It required but little imagination, when singing this favorite, to conjure in the mind a majestic Kentucky mansion set in rolling lawns, its lacy-curtained windows looking out upon the little black boys 'all merry and gay.'

Now we found, as we journeyed to the American Rose Society Convention in Louisville, that, as it did in those storied days of old, "the sun shines bright on my old Kentucky Home".

The trees in their golden fall raiment pressed close to the white houses, as we imagined they would, and random leaves fluttered in through open windows to dot quaint old, quilted counterpanes. If you enter Kentucky in such a mood it is bewitching. As your car rides up hill and down dale under a warm October sun on a cloudless day you bask in the luxury of hard earned (we hope) idleness.

You are intrigued by the seemingly endless parade of white rail fences enclosing estates and houses and paddocks, and by frequent glimpes of those sleek horses of the 'Blue Grass' country. Louisville bubbled with the excitement of approaching Presidential elections, but in the Kentucky Hotel, headquarters of the Rose Convention, rosarians far outnumbered the politicians.

It always gives one a pleasant feeling to mingle with hundreds of people whose primary interest, at the moment, is roses. This is especially true when so many of them are good friends whom one has not seen in many months. As Canadians we scanned the faces of the throng in the lobby hoping to spot Bill Buchanan, of Sydney that veteran conventioneer whom we had encountered at so many gatherings over the years. He was nowhere in sight; later on consulting the attendance register, we learned that we were the only members from Canada. We felt like visitors from afar until

greeted by another old friend in the person of 'Robbie' Robert from Alabama. He confronted us by recalling to our minds that his great grandparents were Canadians who lived on the banks of the St. Lawrence. Mr. Robert was one of the rose show judges and his observations inspired in us a real appreciation of the work of all those responsible for the Louisville show. He stressed the importance of proper timing for a rose show, always so difficult to guage, and explained that, in the case of the present show, local roses had been at their peak during the week preceding the convention. Then, along came the fringe of hurricane 'Flossie', creating havoc in gardens of magnificent roses and leaving most plants with damaged petals and broken leaves.

Exhibitors who had cut their blooms to avoid storm damage had to resort to refrigeration - to the detriment of lustre, vigor and fragrance, And to top it all, the air conditioning in the auditorium where the show was staged made the temperature frigidly cool. Inevitably, many who had good but rather tight buds on display were disappointed with the results of the judging. Yet, to our beauty-loving and unprejudiced eyes, there were hundreds of exquisite roses from which to select a Queen and her attendant Princess and Duchess. A glorious specimen of Dr. F. Debat won the title of Queen of the Show. It was a bloom of regal elegance, so upright in form, with softly reflexing petals of lovely pink shaded in coral, breathing a sweet fragrance right from the heart of the rose.

It was not surprising that Crimson Glory qualified for a place in the royal household. She well merited her title of Princess because of her rich color and velvety texture. The judges must have found it difficult to award top marks as between Crimson Glory and Dr. F. Debat. In a Duchess one rather expects to find a haughty mien and a condescending air, but La Jolla, Duchess of this show, was not such a rose. She was a bewitchingly warm, golden-hearted rose whose varied shades of lovely pink petals opened wide in greeting to admiring visitors. This trio made an unusually fine showing.

Always, at American rose shows, one finds C r i m s o n Glory, Comtesse Vandal, Rex Anderson, The Doctor, Golden Dawn, Helen Traubel and countless other favorites. One misses many of the Irish and English roses so familiar in our own gardens. It was refreshing to see some of them in the exhibit of the San Francisco Rose Society. Among those noted were the precious McGredy's Yellow, exquisite McGredy's Ivory, and Frensham in velvety, red

blooms. This Floribunda can build a show around itself. Eddie's Burnaby was everywhere.

Mrs. James Smith, President of the Kentucky Rose Society, told us that their members every year selected the three top roses of the year, basing the ratings on performance of individual roses in the gardens of members during the current season. In 1956 Burnaby rated A-plus. Chrysler Imperial and Tiffany tied for second place with A ratings. We were delighted to hear such a report and proud of our Mr. Eddie but, frankly, not surprised that Burnaby should win such acclaim. It has an 'elan' all its own. In a garden of exotic colors its creamy yellow petals with red-tinged edges sooth one's senses that are being drowned in a riot of splendor.

Other favorites in Kentucky gardens are Charlotte Armstrong, Rubaiyat, Montezuma and Roundelay, which leads one to believe that Burnaby, so delicately colored, must be good indeed to compete successfully in a district that so obviously prefers strong colors.

Eddie's Ardelle, introduced last year by Melvin Wyant, was observed here and there. Its many-petalled, white blooms make it a good exhibition rose. It has a good reception in most parts of the United States. This year Mr. Wyant brought to the show a strikingly different rose, 'Living'. Originated by Dr. Walter Lammerts, it is a cross of Charlotte Armstrong and Grande Duchesse Charlotte. The result of the union is a miracle in color. "The opening bud is a rich blazing-orange-red, turning to exotic reddish-orange. The underside of the petals are a g l o w i n g copper, streaked with red." These are the descriptive words of the introducer. Really, it has to be seen for one to appreciate its vibrant qualities. It is unusually beautiful as a cut flower, lending itself admirably to the present mode of bold arrangements.

Incidentally, our Canadian Rose Society Annual rates highly with Mr. Wyant. He likes its 'homey' character. "Reading it in the depth of a comfortable arm chair on a cold winter evening brings one's rose garden right into the living room. Keep it that way," says he. Melvin always has had the happy knack of saying nice things at the appropriate moment, which is one of the reasons for his having so many friends.

All of us from northern districts were rather worried on the day of the garden tour because the morning was foggy and dull. But our friend Robbie, from Alabama, reassured us. "Mornings are

like this in October, misty and chilly, but that's a sign a nice day is coming up." Sure enough, at eleven it was a bright, sunny day.

So a little after noon, under a beautiful, blue sky, rose lovers from all over the country "all merry and gay" gathered around ten buses, which they filled to capacity. The visitors had been given the freedom of the city for the day, and they experienced just a little justifiable pride in the thought that their Rose Society, from small beginnings, should have grown in size and importance to rate such official recognition in such a few years.

First garden stop was at a large industrial plant far in the outskirts. At the base of the office building there was a long, slender border of annuals with many Polyanthas, Lafayette predominating, studded here and there with standards of Curly Pink. Conceivably, it was lovely earlier in the season, but in October it was somewhat disappointing, or perhaps we expected too much.

Possibly the Committee, in arranging the tour, wished us to see something of industrial Louisville, which we certainly did and it was wonderful. Kentucky is famed for its fine horses and delectable whiskies in both of which rosarians display keen interest (tut-tut, Ed). Seeing so many immense distilleries brought to mind a toast given by our own Editor awhile back:

"Here's to old Kentucky
The state where I was born
Where the corn is full of kernels
and the Colonels full of corn."

Rose people in Louisville know the beauty and perfection of blooms in the Gentry garden; and how its rather limited area has been so landscaped as to convey the impression of considerable space. But, unfortunately, there were hundreds of us visitors jammed into its confines and this writer not being very tall, took away the impression of a beautiful picture glimpsed from afar.

In the morning we had listened to a talk by Charles Dawson, superintendent of a large commercial rose growing company. He discussed own root plants fed antibiotics; different fertilizers, proper soils. It sounded complicated but on the afternoon visit to his gardens, which were next on the list, we were impressed by the results he had there obtained. We saw Spartan, Vogue, Goldilocks, Orange Sweetheart, Jiminy Cricket and hosts of other own-root plants, all with abundant bloom, fine foliage and bushes that were like those in our own gardens. Naturally, it took time, a great

deal of fertilization and proper soil condition to accomplish such results. Peace, Picture, The Doctor and the new Confidence were among his Hybrid Teas. Leaving this garden the bus travelled along fine roads where huge oaks arched overhead. It was amazing so far south to find all about us gorgeous autumn colors of the Canadian North. The scarlet oak was deeply red and even then shedding its bunched leaves, As we entered the Hite Corn country garden the Redbud in its autumn colouring and the Dogwood's glorious golden look caught our eyes. This was a garden to sit in and rest a while. The extensive, sweeping lawns with their oaks and elms and pines in the background accentuated the deep and long perennial border which had been tended and loved by generation after generation. The same family has been in residence here since 1785. One sensed that a lot of history had been lived in this charming spot. Beyond the trees there was a small cemetery enclosed by an iron picket fence where members of early generations had found their last resting place. After wandering about the grounds it was delightful to find the rose garden close to the house where the morning sun made jewels of its dew-drenched blooms and evening zephyrs sent fragrant messages within the old home. The rose bushes seemed to be unusually tall and wide-spreading. Old and new were mingled, Comtesse Vandal, Duguesa de Penaranda, The Doctor, Burnaby and even an old Etoile de Hollande. The mulch buchwheat over sawdust had produced a fine glowing, harvest. A white plastic marker clasped waist high around a large stem was an excellent idea we noted.

In all the gardens visited rosarians were warmly greeted. The host, or hostess, delighted with the enthusiasm of visitors, "really shared the happiness of the true creative artist, appreciation fell like warm rain on thirsty soil".

A rose tour also provides a panoramic picture of town and countryside and inspires discussion and comparisons which are carried on afterwards in the hotels. It was in the lobby and on the mezzanine floor of the Kentucky Hotel that conversation waxed most eloquently on this occasion. And in all the happy chatter the voice of Anne Foster Kriehn, of Kansas City stands out in our memory. In the coterie around her wheel-chair there was much laughter and friendliness. A rose meeting on the national scale is never quite complete without Mrs. Kriehn who makes little of the difficulty of traveling sometimes many hundreds of miles to a convention and never loses her infectious cheerfulness and happy outlook. Her garden has over 500 roses and must be simply wonder-

ful the way she describes it with its mixture of old and new. Among the old she liked fragrant Duchess of Sutherland, the many-petalled Lady Alice Stanley and Seven Sisters, the lovely rambler with its tints from mauve pink to white. How very fortunate she is to possess such a rare old treasure. Then, she becomes lyric about modern roses such as Suzon Lotthe and Love Song. Just lately one bloom of Love Song had 72 petals, each one playing a different tune. She loves this rose and thinks highly, too, of Mrs. Gladys Fisher, its originator, who is bringing out 'Sterling Silver' in 1957 to be introduced by Jackson and Perkins.

Perhaps the individual who has contributed most toward healthy gardens and beautiful roses is Dr. Cynthia Westcott. As she stands on the lecture platform in her simple costume, topped by a black beret, with which all who attend rose conventions are so familiar one is impressed with the thought that this unassuming person has a most amazing knowledge of insect life and habits and is recognized as an outstanding authority in this field of endeavor. Authoress of monumental volumes, lecturer, expert consultant, she lives a busy life. She has a garden of her own, but as she sadly comments, "It is first in my thoughts and last in my attention."

The title of her address was "Are You Your Garden's Biggest Pest" and she made a good case for the affirmative by citing a number of 'horrible' examples. She contended that roses were particularly subject to 'smother' love; the fact that they so often survive indicating their inherent toughness. She gave many hints on common rose pests and their treatment, with special attention to spraying - the spray itself, its mixing, spray guns, timing and temperature. Through it all one received the impression that her experience revealed that a very large portion of the average gardener's g r i e f was due to his own carelessness in selecting proper sprays and neither carefully reading labels nor meticulously mixing the spray according to direction. Her talk led us to resolve that the least we could do was to take steps to cease being our own garden's biggest pest. TV's Ed Sullivan has a nice way of showing his appreciation of a good performer. we will emulate him and suggest "What about a big hand for Dr. Cynthia Westcott!"

And, now that we have sung our little song, we will close with those words so appropriate to the locale and the occasion, "My Old Kentucky Home. Good Night."

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CAN THE PRAIRIES BECOME ROSELANDIA?

by Harvey D. Sparling, Portage la Prairie, Man.

Editor's Note

The following article appeared originally under a slightly altered title in "The Flower Garden", a publication of the Winnipeg Horticultural Society and is reproduced by the kind permission of the author, who is a valued member of our Society.

As a novice and in all humility, I answer "yes", and our rose gardens may be large and luxuriant in proportion to the effort we are willing to make.

Perhaps in the bygone ages, when Chinese native roses were transported over the Himalayas into India, there to accept a warmer home, there was some doubt of successful production. Perhaps when these roses found their way to England and France to compete and mix with the Gallicas, Damasks,Centifolias and Bourbons, there was again doubt. Perhaps after the resultant Tea Rose had been multiplied by England and France into many beautiful colours and crossed the Atlantic, there was more doubt. But when, in 1867 as a result of the combining of the Tea Rose with the Hybrid Perpetual, credit for which is still disputed in England and France, the new Hybrid Teas left no room for doubt and now exhibit their beauty in thousands of varieties in all rose-growing countries of the world. The later introduction of the Pernetianas or Hybrid Austrian Briars into the already conglomerately mixed blood stream of the Hybrid Teas produced a tantalizing result, evidenced in apricot, copper and orange blooms in infinite variations and greatly accentuated the position of the Hybrid Teas in public affection. Each season produces hundreds of new Hybrid Tea varieties and most of these can be successfully grown and maintained in Manitoba with a reasonable amount of effort.

While various types of roses have held the spotlight of popularity and public favour throughout rose history, the only threat to the standing of the Hybrid Teas appears to be the recent rapid acceptance of the Floribundas. These, too, found their origin in an Asiatic rose and, in the course of development, experimental work has been continuous among hybridists directed toward improvement of size and quality of bloom, extension of

colour range and the introduction of fragrance which was absent or nearly so in the early varieties. Many of these objectives have been accomplished through liberal infusion of Hybrid Tea blood. Although the Floribundas rate high for their exceptional decorative garden value, they will never take the place of the Hybrid Tea in the fancy of the rose perfectionist who looks for the charm and beauty of the individual bloom. However, I find them most desirable because they do not require the same amount of cultural effort as the Hybrid Teas and their bloom production provides almost continuous colour in the garden in periods when Hybrid Teas are resting.

Despite a keen interest in experimenting with all types of bloom from trees, shrubs, roots bulbs, seeds, etc., whether considered hardy on the prairies or not, there is nothing which gives me more satisfaction and more return for effort expended than my rose garden and its continuous bloom from June to freeze up. Each summer morning, I find 140 bushes sending out their pure fragrant and exotic bloom in 90 different varieties to offer inspiration at the beginning of the new day. And when, around the end of June, they all seem to vie with one another in showing off their beauty in profusion, a bit of California truly seems to have been transplanted into the heart of Manitoba. But these are only my own observations and distinctly those of a novice. An expert would find much to be critical about and a sad lack of perfection. However, I am not writing this article as a perfectionist but only to assure my readers that just as much success can be attained with your rose garden in Manitoba as may be enjoyed by residents of Vancouver, Los Angeles or Miami, providing a limited amount of effort is available.

Many years ago, I casually experimented with one or two Hybrid Tea roses each year and, if the winter was good to me, they lived and, if not, they died and I bought new ones. They were expendable each season. Then I came upon an excellent treatise on rose culture by a very eminent authority and my enthusiasm was awakened not only by the expert advice but by the beautiful colored photographs and my vision of duplicating them in reality outside the kitchen door. So I proceeded to excavate in the approved manner, to a depth of three shovel diggings, a plot sufficiently large to accommodate 24 rose bushes in a site giving full sunlight and some shelter from hot summer winds. The reason for the excavation rather than an ordinary digging was to assure good drainage and to allow the mixing of an ample quan-

tity of cow manure below the position where the roots would make their home. This entailed a complicated system of digging which I was just beginning to master when the job was finished. That was the first and last excavation. For all of the added territory which I have been creeping into year after year for new plantings, I have simply dug in well an ample amount of well-rotted cow manure in an ordinary digging operation. Roses are very fond of cow manure, in fact, it is their ideal repast and rosarians in some districts treat it as black gold but, unless it is well rotted, it must not come in direct contact with the roots; otherwise it may be used in all ages or stages with great benefit. Good drainage is most essential, for while roses welcome copious quantities of water, they will not stand for permanent 'wet feet'.

Space will not permit a complete narrative on all of the operations of rose culture in Manitoba, so I will only refer briefly to a few observations on the following subjects:

Stock — Do not plant anything but good healthy bushes, and be certain that the roots have not been exposed or dried. To be assured of this, deal with a well-reputed nursery or supply house.

Planting — In Manitoba, planting should be done in the spring after frost danger is past. Do not plant in wet ground. Protect the roots from the sun and wind during the planting operation. If the roots get dry, you may as well discard the plant. The hole should be wide enough so that the roots may be well spread, and deep enough so that the graft or bud will sit about 2 inches below soil level. Fill in the hole with the top soil first. When the roots are well covered and no danger of bruising them, step in to the hole and tramp the earth firm to eliminate air pockets. Leave a few inches of the hole open at the top and give it a thorough soaking. Then mound each newly planted bush with soil to a height of 6 to 8 inches to protect from possible frost, and shriveling and drying in the wind and sun. As soon as growth starts, remove the mound.

Insects and Disease — A definite spray program is required. I have had inroads by most of the known pests and some of the diseases, but this is common to rosarians everywhere and counter measures are necessary. The use of insecticides and fungicides, which are improving each year, will, if used at the proper time for insects and in a regular programme for disease, take care of these handicaps.

Fertilizer — The good old cow manure takes top place, and may be dug in lightly during the growing season. Commercial fertilizers may be used to advantage.

Winter Protection — This is an important phase of maintaining a rose garden almost anywhere, for some winter protection is required wherever peaches can not be grown commercially. In Manitoba however, considerable protection is required, to be assured of having a rose garden the following year. Until a few years ago, I went through the operation of digging a trench five feet deep, taking up all of the roses, laying them in the bottom of the trench and filling it in, only to have to mark the spot, dig it up in the spring, recover my bushes from the bottom and replant them. This system worked well with very little loss, but what a chore with over 100 buses. What a setback to the poor little rose factories. How many hundreds of damaged little feeder roots in the process. How much time lost in again becoming familiar with a new home. It was my good fortune to visit a beautiful rose garden at Treesbank, Manitoba, a few years ago, and there on his farm, I met an expert rosarian, Mr. Harry Vane, a very fine elderly English gentleman, in fact an octogenarian. He had over 100 Hybrid Teas and some Floribundas, many of which had been planted 20 years before and never moved. From him I learned his mode of winter protection. Having experimented successfully the following winter with a dozen bushes, I immediately adopted his method, with slight variation, for all of my roses and I have had no winter losses since.

To prepare the rose for winter dormancy, the wood should be well matured before frost. This can be accomplished by withholding water and discontinuing plant food and cultivation in September. Any extensive cutting of roses should be discontinued and the flowers simply pinched off. Late growth which is likely to be very tender is discouraged. Just before frost, the bed should be given a good soaking to insure a sufficient water supply in the ground and in the tissues of the plants. After frost has set in, prune the bush down to the height of a butter box, then having removed the top and bottom of the box, set it over the canes, resting it securely on the ground. The box is then packed with dry sawdust or peat moss, and a cover of tar paper or oil cloth is securely nailed over it to keep out the moisture. Squares of tin or iron would be good, if available. At this point, the rose bed takes on the appearance of an apiary. After the ground has frozen, fill in the bed between the boxes with dry leaves, or if heavy snow comes soon enough that will eliminate the leaves. Much loss attributed to the cold of winter really happens in spring, due to alternate thawing and freezing, and dampness causes the canes to mold and rot. The

box method forms a perfect insulation against these changing features. When danger of severe frosts in the spring is over, the box may be up ended with care, retaining as much of the sawdust as possible in it, and cleaning the remainder from the ground, as too much of it will have a tendency to sour the soil. If peat moss is used, whatever is left may be worked into the soil to great advantage. In some cases the canes may be frozen almost to the ground, but this need cause no worry, as rapid new growth will soon repair the damage.

Pruning — The pruning which took place to provide for winter protection will have reduced the bush to 11 or 12 inches, so that the spring pruning operation is not severe. All dead, injured, bruised and canker canes should be removed. The base should be free of decayed ends or stubs. The purpose of pruning, of course, is to direct the growth and shape of the plant, using only the branches for production and directing the energy of the plant into the quantity of bloom it can develop most perfectly. Generally speaking it should be light with a strong variety of rose and severe with a weak variety to produce perfect specimen flowers but for abundance of bloom I prune moderately, leaving four or five healthy canes, if they exist, with five or six eyes to the cane, and sometimes more. In the case of the Floribundas, I only thin them out and lightly shorten the remaining shoots. Skillful pruning will result in more perfect blooms or more abundant bloom or both, but regardless of the pruning you cannot prevent production of beautiful bloom.

I have often been asked what varieties are preferable for Manitoba. That question is debatable, as they are all beautiful, and it is only a matter of choice. But some varieties are stronger in production than others, and seem to thrive better. The outstanding Hybrid Tea, which has held first place in America and Canada for some years now, is the 'Peace Rose'. It is interesting to note that the creator of this great rose, Monsieur Francois Meilland has recently visited the United States. He was frank in admitting that nature rather than the skill of the breeder played the dominant role in its development. From the Peace Rose he has recently developed "Grand'mere Jenny" which is more delicate in its shading but not quite so vigorous. My Grand'mere Jenny bushes have been outstanding. Perhaps the 1955 selection of the Canadian Rose Society for general garden

cultivation coincides pretty well with my observations. The first ten Hybrid Teas and Floribundas in order of preference are as follows.

HYBRID TEAS	FLORIBUNDAS
1. Peace	1. Frensham
2. Crimson Glory	2. Fashion
3. Ena Harkness	3. Vogue
4. McGredy's Yellow	4. Donald Prior
5. Grande Duchesse Charlotte	5. Else Poulsen
6. Michele Meilland	6. Rosenelfe
7. Picture	7. Masquerade
8. Comtesse Vandal	8. Pinocchio
9. Mrs. Sam McGredy	9. Goldilocks
10. Charlotte Armstrong	10. Independence

Some of the new roses which have given me great satisfaction are: The Eden Rose, Mojave, Helen Traubel, Fred Howard, Confidence, Siren, Queen Elizabeth and Carrousel.

I hope my remarks may not tend to discourage a potential rosarian from making a start. I can say frankly that the effort indicated by this article is not nearly as weighty, when it is put into operation, as it appears. If you plant your rose bush reasonably well and give it water when the season is dry, it will grow. A little insecticide when insects are bad will dispose of them. You are not likely to be bothered with too many diseases until you have a fair sized rose garden, and after having the thrill of one summer's bloom, you will want to protect over winter the bushes which performed so well for you. In other words, the hobby will likely grip you, and your effort will become a pleasure, and your rose garden will increase in size and beauty from year to year.

"May your roses be as carefree as a street song — telling fibs to the butterflies."

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GRANDIFLORAS IN NOVA SCOTIA

by Ralph P. Bell
High Head, Murder Point, Mahone Bay

In the spring of 1956 I undertook my first experiment with Grandifloras. I bought 110 of each of the following varieties; Buccaneer, Queen Elizabeth, Carrousel and Roundelay.

The Queen Elizabeth, Carrousel and Buccaneer I purchased from Shenandoah Nurseries, Shenandoah, Iowa; the Roundelay I purchased from Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, California. Their plants were well graded, and of good sturdy stock.

These Grandifloras were all planted in one very large bed where we had an excellent opportunity of comparing them. In my opinion Queen Elizabeth is an outstanding rose. Its growth in one season was almost unbelievable. Its bloom is prolific, it has beautiful form, true colour, and lasts well, and its foliage is equally good. So far as the one season's experience was concerned, it was completely disease resistant.

Next in flower value, in my opinion, comes Buccaneer: a gorgeous yellow which fades slightly after a few days. While equally rampant in growth, it is not quite as prolific in bloom as Queen Elizabeth. The plant is somewhat "leggy" in form, and unfortunately it seems to be very susceptible to attack by aphids, — I would not be a bit surprised to see this plant reach five feet in height next year.

Roundelay had been very glowingly described in the dealer's catalogue, but in my opinion it does not compare with Carrousel and we intend to remove it from the bed next spring and put it in the nursery. Its (Roundelay's) shape is not good; it blues; and it tends to hang its head after a few days. Carrousel, on the other hand, is a first class general purpose red border rose.

None of these Grandifloras have any pronounced fragrance which to me is always a great disappointment in any rose; but when it comes to colour for background or hedge, a bed of Carrousel in the front row, Queen Elizabeth centre, and Buccaneer in the back row, in my opinion is very hard to beat.

How these roses will stand our winter, I cannot of course say. As I write this, (November 28th.), they are well hilled up with

earth and filled in between with peat moss and the fir brush will be going on them in the course of the next week or ten days.

For constant bloom — and size of bloom —, brilliant colour, continuous blooming, and general size of shrub, I have yet to see anything that compares with them.

From my very brief experience with these magnificent plants, I can strongly recommend the three varieties Queen Elizabeth, Buccaneer, and Carrousel to anyone interested in a mass of magnificent roses in their garden. This season I am going to add Montezuma which authorities in the United States assure me is of similar excellence.

> For the information and interest of those who wish to know the origin of the name Grandiflora, and the background of the breeding of this class, it would be difficult to do better than to quote the following article by Dr. W.E. Lammerts of Livermore, California, which article appeared in 1954 in the American Rose Magazine, the official organ of the American Rose Society.

"During recent years new varieties of roses combining relatively large flowers with strong tendency to the cluster habit of flowering have posed quite a problem in classification. Often these hybrids are the result of crossing Floribundas with Hybrid Teas, and though of considerable garden value, have been difficult to describe and classify adequately, because they do not fit into either category. The situation is in some respects similar to that which existed just prior to the creation of the Floribunda class. Until this name was proposed for hybrids between Polyanthas and Hybrid Teas, roses of the cluster habit of growth were placed in either the Polyanthas or Hybrid Polyantha class.

Actually the situation then was even more confused by the fact that many roses called Hybrid Polyanthas were really incorrectly placed in this class. Thus, historically, the term Hybrid Polyantha was set up as a class name for the small-flowered, low, cluster-blooming hybrids between Rosa polyanthas Siebold and Zuccarini (later recognized as a synonym of R. multiflora Thunberg) and R. chinensis. For a while this terminology was clear cut, but later became confused because many of these Polyantha hybrids were in turn crossed with Hybrid Teas and other types. The resulting hybrids were also placed in the category of Hybrid Polyanthas,

thus improperly classifying them along with the varieties properly belonging there. Such was the situation about 1935 when a large number of very worth-while cluster types such as Rochester, Smiles and Snowbank, originated by Dr. J.H. Nicolas, and World's Fair (Minna Kordes - Ed.) and Baby Château, produced by Wilhelm Kordes, further confused the picture. For instance, Baby Chateau does not have Polyantha parentage, being a cross of the Hybrid Tea, Aroma, with a seedling obtained by crossing the low climber Eva, with the Hybrid Tea, Ami Quinard. It does, of course, have a compact growth habit with flowers occurring in clusters. However, from the strictly parentage point of view it does not belong in the Hybrid Polyantha group. Furthermore, from the point of view of description and cataloging, the term Hybrid Polyantha did not do justice to this splendid and then relatively new group of hybrids because, quite naturally, a reader of a catalog description would get the impression that these varieties were in most respects like the Polyantha varieties with which they had presumably been crossed.

About this time E.L.D. Seymour, during a discussion with Dr. Nicolas and Charles Perkins, suggested that these very vigorous and abundantly flowering hybrids might well be called "Floribundas". The excellent descriptive nature of the name was immediately appealing from the c a t a l o g point of view, and new varieties developed since then, such as Pinocchio, Fashion, Vogue and Floradora, as well as Baby Chateau and other similar hybrids, were cataloged and described under this new class name.

For about fifteen years this new classification took care of most varieties. Then, it became increasingly apparent that the flowers of a number of the new hybrids clustered a good deal more than was typical of Hybrid Teas, and were also not as large as most people expect from Hybrid Teas, but larger than flowers of most Floribundas. However, these were generally classed with Hybrid Teas and sold under this category. An interesting example is the lovely Fantastique which, though classed as a Hybrid Tea, actually, because of it low compact growth and tendency to custer, might well be more properly classified as a Floribunda. This confusing situation was further complicated by the appearance of varieties, so far mostly from American rose breeders, who began crossing Floribundas with Hybrid Teas in hopes of combining the

best qualities of each group in one plant.

During recent meetings of All-America Rose Selections the difficulties of evaluating such hybrids have repeatedly come up for discussion. The need for a new class in which these new hybrids would be placed became increasingly apparent. As successive years of testing proved certain of them unique, beautiful and useful, it was decided that they should be made available to the public at the earliest possible date. Since they could not rightfully be classified either as Hybrid Teas or Floribundas, it was decided that the public interest could best be served by creating a new class. Albert Morris of Germain's then made the happy suggestion that this new class might well be called 'Grandiflora' in that the flowers were larger than was typical of most of the more modern floribundas and the plants, because of their hybrid vigor, were more on the 'grand' style tending to be taller and more robust in growth. Accordingly, after a good deal of discussion, the All-America Rose selection at the mid winter meeting January 11, 1954, decided to adopt this name for new rose varieties having the following characteristics.

1. Plants of relatively tall growth;
2. Plant free flowering, often with many flowers in clusters but with individual stems long enough for cutting;
3. Flower size not necessarily as large as Hybrid Teas but larger than the average Floribunda;
4. Hybrid Tea standard* for bud and flower form.

Qualifying adjectives such as "relatively" are applicable within the general meaning of such terms in any given locality. Furthermore, habit of growth and performance with regard to the above distinctive features rather than parentage are to be the criteria for placing varieties in this new Grandiflora class.

The first All-America Rose Selection in the Grandiflora class has been named Queen Elizabeth and will be available in the

* That is, flowers of varieties in the Grandiflora class will mainly be judged on the basis of Hybrid Tea standards of bud and flower form.

fall of 1954 and the spring of 1955. It is characterized by having orchid pink flowers, often occurring singly on long, almost thornless cuttings stems, remarkably long-lasting when cut. The plant is unusually vigorous, compact and tall in growth habit, with very large, glossy foliage clothing the entire bush clear to the ground. Queen Elizabeth is an interesting example of the need for the creation of this new class. As regards its parentage, it is a cross of a typical Hybrid Tea, Charlotte Armstrong, with the Floribunda variety, Floradora. Now Floradora itself is interesting in that from the parentage point of view it does not have any Polyantha blood at all, being a cross of Baby Chateau x R. multibracteata.* As mentioned above, Baby Chateau was one of the varieties which could not be correctly called a Hybrid Polyantha since it traced back to Hybrid Tea, Hybrid Moschata ancestry through the variety Eva. Naturally, Hybrids resulting from crossing such varieties with Hybrid Teas would present characteristics which would not allow them to be fitted into either the Hybrid Tea or Floribunda class.

It is believed by All-America Rose Selections that this new class makes it more readily possible properly to catalog and describe many new varieties which will appear in the near future and which are resulting from the greatly extended efforts of American and European hybridizers to develop for the rose growing public the best characteristics available in both the Hybrid Tea and Floribunda group. Members of this new class will prove useful in gardens as specimen and tall border plants. They will also be an ideal background for the lower growing Hybrid Teas, which may then be bordered by typical low-growing Floribundas and Polyanthas."

* See Dr. H. D. Wulff's article in the 1954 American Rose Annual, page 73, for another possibility.

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'BELLE BLONDE' *about ⅔ natural size*

Raised by Francis Meilland, France.

Reproduced by kind permission of the National Rose Society of Great Britain

SOME THOUGHTS ON PRESENT DAY GARDENS

by Helen M. Kippax

Editor's Note

We are pleased to present the subjoined article by Miss Kippax who is a prominent Toronto landscape architect and we recommend the sound advice embodied therein to all serious gardeners. We appreciate the courtesy of Miss Kippax in favouring us.

Like many other modern features, the garden of today is a vastly different proposition to that of a quarter century, or less ago, as also are today's houses, furnishings, paintings, etc. Houses and their surroundings, of necessity, go hand in hand, both being part of the same composition — the living accommodation, inside and outside, for the **people** of today.

What, then, are some of the main differences between the 1957 garden and its predecessors? Probably the most apparent may be listed briefly as follows:

(a) Its comparatively small size
(b) Its ease of maintenance
(c) Its definite and intimate relationship to the house with which it is associated.
(d) Its accomodation for comfortable and attractive outdoor living rather than a show place for the quantity and quality of its blooming plants, in season.

The large, elaborate garden, along with the now-discarded many-roomed house, has practically disappeared and, for the same logical reason, viz: a different way of life, caused largely by the lack of adequate help both inside and outside. Now, Jones the gardener, along with Mary Ann from the kitchen, has departed, and Mr. and Mrs. are left with the care of both these parts of the home, which must now be carefully planned for convenience and livability, with a minimum of care required. Both are, therefore, considerably reduced in size and I doubt if too many of us are looking back with nostalgic thoughts on those former expansive glories over-much! I think the Architects are enjoying creating the compact, functional houses with which to meet this changed condition and garden makers also see a challenge to create a small, smart garden to go with it. There was

a day when the small garden was spoken of, by its owner, in apologetic tones as something hardly worth mentioning but actually, size has little to do with quality. Many of the most beautiful things in life are small: — beautiful gems, miniature paintings, Dresden ornaments, etc., but to acquire this quality they have had the same careful thought, taste and love expended on them. If we treat these small things, including gardens, like the third steward in the parable of the talents and consider them not worthy of consideration or expense, they will remain, like his talent, just where we put them! To lay a finger on the first and most important step toward accomplishing this small, smart garden, one might well point to the wisdom of considering both house and garden together from the outset,in planning and especially in budgeting, otherwise, coming as an afterthought when the budget has probably already been exhausted, the garden's share (of necessity) is simply what one can get by with in the meantime (which usually is forever!). In this connection we might well ask ourselves if anything worth-while has ever been produced under these circumstances? Indeed, this "Afterthought" attitude may be said to account to a large degree for the many characterless gardens which depend entirely for effect on a display of bloom but, when this is gone, are nothing but formless uninteresting stretches of brownish turf, with a few twiggy outlines of overgrown shrubs.

Ease of maintenance also is a "must" today, for possibly both Mr. and Mrs. are leading a busy life outside the home, so short-cuts are in order, which means the passing of many former garden "loves" — great expanses of velvety lawn, broad sweeps of mixed shrub plantings, the fine perennial border (a former essential) carrying out a succession of bloom through the seasons but demanding, for this purpose, a considerable amount of both space and time. A work-reducer well worth considering (though possibly sounding like heresy on first thoughts!) is the cutting down on the more extensive plantings which require so much care and substituting some permanent form of construction to accomplish the same purpose and take up less room — a well designed fence instead of a hedge or shrub border, some flagstone or other paving material where grass is difficult, a low stone retaining wall laid "dry" to overcome a change of grade instead of those little grass slopes so difficult to maintain, though cheaper to construct at the time, (forgetting, for the time being

the annual expenditure through the years to come). In fact, an excellent hint for the modern small garden is not to think of it in terms of planting **only.** The smaller the garden, the more important it is that it be neat and trim (which, incidentally, does not mean "stiff" or "formal") and the value of architectural features is increasingly evident. Have you ever noticed how a fence or gate or piece of paving makes the growing things take on additional beauty by their contrast and the whole composition snaps into life and interest even at a time when the planting is at rest or covered with snow? A garden that is dependent for its design on plants alone can be weak and indiscriminate when the foliage is gone. If, therefore, in planning the garden, a permanent and interesting outline and "skyline" is provided (trees, fences, walls, hedges, tall **shapely** shrubs and evergreens for instance) — a form which is interesting even **without** flowers and foliage, the addition of colour will increase its glory a hundred-fold. In other words, these permanent features contribute both to appearance and to ease of maintenance for, once installed, they almost look after themselves. Though more expensive to build, they are there to stay if properly built and they eliminate the yearly expense of patching up unsightly and difficult places.

In the discard today (unless gardening is one's form of recreation) are the more delicate plants which require special attention to make them thrive. Obviously it is better not to have a thing requiring care than to have it and not provide for its welfare. If the garden's only care, therefore, is from the men who breeze in once a week with lawn mower, clippers and edging tool and equally speedily rush out again to the next customer, it has come to be 'thumbs down' on many delightful but time-devouring items which were formerly "musts". They require "loving" by someone, either owner or trained gardener, in order to live up to expectations and, failing this, we would be well advised to bid them a fond farewell.

The contemporary trend in design has brought home, even to the least observant, the inseparability of the two parts of this "Unit for Living" known as the "home". This is something the Landscape Architect has harped on for years, — the realization that the house and its grounds are each an integral part of the other and must be considered in conjunction with another from

the very beginning if they are to fit into one-another comfortably and suitably. The modern compact house, with its glass walls or great expanse of window space, has made of the garden not just something to **go** and look at when at its best (and keeping away from it at other times), but has brought it practically **into** the house; has made it, in actual fact, a continuation outdoors of the rooms whose windows command it and, staring one continually in the face both in season and out, an area which can not be by-passed or shelved. The realization is forced upon us by the first glance through those windows, that the garden has been catapulted into a position demanding proper thought in its planning and proportionate expenditures in its making if it is to fulfil its responsibility as an acceptable outlook from those important stretches of glass.

This doesn't mean **lavish** expenditure, though I am not pretending that it does not cost more to do a good job — you cannot have something for nothing in the garden any more than anywhere else. It probably will not mean even more actual outlay in the long run but an acceptance of the fact that money spent at the outset in good soil preparation and architectural construction is an infinitely better investment than temporary work with its inevitable annual patch-up bills and will actually save money in the end, at the same time giving us something worth-while to show for it. All of this simply adds up to the fact that the inclusion of the garden estimates in the original building budget is "answer number one" to the problem of the small, smart garden appropriate to today's smartly planned home. It does not mean that the whole project must be undertaken at once; it is a matter of intelligent timing — the wisdom of putting first things first. It means that, if careful thought is given in advance to what is essential from the start and what can more readily be left until a later date. — if we know exactly "Where we are going ing" so to speak, and act from year to year in accordance with our pre-arranged plan of action, we can be reasonably assured that each dollar we spend is part of that programme and one more step toward the completion of our carefully pre-conceived picture.

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HINTS FOR BEGINNERS

By L.M. Galloway, Strathroy, Ontario

Roses are easy to grow. They have been in gardens since the dawn of history and have persisted to the present without benefit of books by experts, articles by amateurs or graduate gardener from Kew. I have an Old Pink Moss which is almost a hundred years old. Originally planted by my grandmother, it had survived total neglect for at least the last fifty years until I moved it to my garden.

It may seem to a beginner as if there were as many ways to grow roses as there are rosarians. This is only partly true but in so far as it is, just goes to prove how difficult it is to find a method of culture which will not be successful. But one cannot use all the methods at the same time. It would therefore seem advisable to give a little thought to the results desired and the time and effort available, and then plan the garden and methods on this basis. Except to correct obvious mistakes it is best to choose one plan and method and stick to it until such experience has been gained that we can experiment with some assurance that the results will not be completely disastrous. By this time we will instead probably be telling other beginners, "Now, the best way to grow roses - - -."

Roses will not do well on the desert or in a tamarack swamp, but then neither will most other plants. If you have a garden that will produce a crop of vegetables, or even healthy weeds, it will also grow roses. Refinements on this requirement are just velvet. And don't let enyone tell you "Roses must have clay." Many fine gardens are on light soil. Since rose plants are expected to remain in their position for many years, it is wise to get the soil in good shape before planting. The simplest and cheapest method is to follow the practice of that professional in growing, the farmer. He turns under cover crops and farm manure and incorporates commercial fertilizer. No high priced, uneconomical wonder products. If the soil is poor, the same programme will be successful but will require more materials and more time. In any case the deeper and more thorough the preparation, the better the final results will be.

I feel that much of the success in growing roses depends upon getting good stock. If the plants are more than half dead on arrival you are licked before you start. It pays to scout around and find a reputable firm, preferably specialists who produce what they sell and who will guarantee their product.

One of the pleasures of growing roses is the choosing of varieties of our personal preference, but for the beginner there is no better way to start out than to turn to the lists at the back of this Year Book. These lists are in effect the consolidated opinions of many of the country's best rosarians. Then, also, discussions on the newer introductions will be found in the 'Clearing House.' Visiting gardens and nurseries gives one an opportunity to see the plants in growth and bloom. I would approach public gardens with caution, for while some have good roses, it seems that in all too many cases their gardeners are inclined to be specialists in such things as red geraniums and pink petunias. Choosing from a catalogue is risky business. Copywriters are by nature inclined to over-enthusiasm. My personal system in this case is to consider as missing any good qualities not mentioned in the description, and the safest plan is to stick to the older, lower priced varieties, which usually have to be good to stay in the lists. Of course, it is fun to gamble on an occasional new one which may turn out to be a winner.

One of the poorer places to choose varieties is at the Rose Show. By all means attend and see the ultimate perfection which roses can attain, but remember that while many of the winners will have good all-around qualities for the garden, many others will be prima donnas with all the unpleasant traits suggested, however unfairly, by this word. Entirely missing or only turning up unnamed in an occasional arrangement will be many fine garden roses. Their blooms are not of the approved 'exhibition type'. If you can collar one of the busy boys with the ribbons for a few minutes' conversation you may obtain invaluable information on any problems, and they will be delighted to help you.

In purchasing plants, the Year Book is again the best guide. On its advertising pages will be found many of the best growers. Get their catalogues and if possible visit their nurseries during the growing season. Other things being equal, the firm nearest home should perhaps receive preference. A rose plant after being dug and pruned and stored for an indefinite period is some-

thing of a hospital case. A long trip in the hands of indifferent shippers does not add to its vitality. The buyer is entitled to receive number one plants in first class condition and the reliable firm will see that he gets them and replace any unsatisfactory stock.

The best plants will soon be dead if neglected on arrival. Here there is only one very simple but imperative rule. Get them in the ground at once. Roses are no harder to plant than anything else. With the bed prepared beforehand, it is only necessary to dig a hole large and deep enough to accept the roots, well spread out. Place so that the bud is about an inch below finished ground level, fill in, tramp solid, and water well.

This means gallons for each plant. At this stage it is practically impossible to overwater, and this watering, if at all possible, should be repeated at frequent intervals for several weeks until the rose has produced new roots and can look after itself.

When planting in the fall, necessary hilling for the winter should be done at once. In the spring also, hill at once to prevent the tops drying out and remove the excess soil gradually as growth starts.

During the growing season a little care is required. Any crop on bare soil needs periodic cultivation to keep down the weeds. A mulch of manure, peat moss, sawdust or grass clippings will relieve the gardener of much of this labor and in most areas benefit the plants too by retaining moisture in the soil and keeping it cool during the hot months.

Sooner or later there will be pests. Compared with many other plants, roses are subject to few serious insects or diseases but some care is desirable. Here, prevention is the key to success and poor equipment leads to an aggravated operator and then to neglect. A good sprayer or duster and an all-purpose insecticide mixture allows one to protect the planting with a few minutes effort every week or ten days and obtain easily the desired result — a fine coating of dust or spray on both sides of every leaf.

The other important summer chore is watering, especially if the soil is sandy and rainfall light. A couple of gallons per plant each week is not too much. Sprinkling is useless, even detrimental, besides encouraging disease, unless done in such a

way that the soil is soaked several inches deep, and done at a time when the foliage will quickly dry off. With plenty of water the roses may respond to fertilizing. A small handful of 5 - 10 - 5 or something similar may be scattered around each plant in June and again in July. Do not cultivate deeply, the water will take it down, and do not fertilize late in the season. The resulting soft growth will not stand the winter.

Dead flowers should be kept picked. The simple method is to just snap them off with the fingers close up to the hip. The flower stem will soon drop off cleanly. When new growth starts lower down, the rest of the stem above may be cut off. When cutting flowers it is unwise to take longer stems than absolutely necessary. With first year plants, no leaves at all should be removed. After all, the leaves are the plant's food factory and it needs all it has to build itself into a good bush. Some like cut flowers for the house. Personally, I like the view expressed by Shakespeare in "Othello", —

"When I have plucked the Rose
I cannot give it vital growth again,
It needs must wither: — I'll smell it on the tree."

Across Canada, roses everywhere need winter protection: more or less according to minimum temperatures and other conditions. The standard procedure is to hill up each plant to ten or twelve inches with clean soil after the first hard frosts but before the ground freezes. It is wise to bring in the soil for hilling from the vegetable garden or an annual bed. It can be returned in the early spring. Unless the plants are far apart, scraping soil from between them for this purpose is asking for trouble as exposed roots are much more easily damaged by low temperatures than the tops. This hilling is sufficient protection for the milder districts and for those where there is early, plentiful and dependable snow cover. Where the temperature drops below zero, further care is usually given. This may take the form of evergreen boughs, leaves or other mulches over and between the soil mounds. Where the climate is very severe, the beginner would be wise to accept the advice of experienced local rosarians regarding successful winter procedure.

Timing of spring removal will depend on soil, temperature and location. It seems desirable to leave it on as long as the ground

is frozen but to make sure it is off before there is much growth else these soft tips will succumb to the slightest late frost. Uncovered, the plants grow and harden with the season and are not harmed by normal late frosts.

Now we prune away the winter damage and start another year. There is no dark secret to pruning. Just cut out weak twiggy growth and crossing branches to open up the bush and then cut back the good stems until we get rid of the dark pith which indicates winter injury. With hybrid teas it will usually be necessary to remove everything above the soil mound and, in bad years perhaps, cut back almost to the bud; but healthy plants will grow out and make a bush again in a few months. Floribundas and the shrub types are mainly hardier and may need little cutting.

And so we begin another season with the Queen. I trust any who may read this far will realize that this article is no more than its title suggests; and, in spite of my opening remarks, I think every garden library should contain at least one up-to-date book on roses. There are several good ones available. They will fill in the rough sketch I have endeavoured to give you here and will besides open up a whole new horizon of pleasures with roses.

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The rose upon my balcony
The morning air perfuming
Was leafless all the winter time
And pining for the spring

W.M.. Thackeray

ROSES ANONYMOUS

by "Unanimous"

It would seem to me that The Canadian Rose Society is leaving undone a phase of work which should fall upon its shoulders. That is, the rehabilitation of those of its members who have fallen so far under the spell of Roses that their cases seem almost hopeless. I wonder if the Executive of the Society realize that there are those among its members who are almost past help.

Don't "tut-tut" at this; it is a condition which is reaching alarming proportions. Can you visualize members who will do without many necessities to buy a few new bushes? Can you see members who ruthlessly tear out a bed of raspberry plants and consign gladioli to the compost pile just to have a place to sample some of the new brew of roses which has come on the market? You can't! Well I can, for I live with such a one. I am worried, not for myself alone, but for others. If this continues across the country, the trail of broken homes, torn-up lawns and mounds of catalogues will become a national disaster.

Oh, it all began quite innocently, with just a little social sniff of the odd bloom, then buying and planting just a couple of bushes whose names and descriptions sounded intriguing. Insidious things; they grew, flourished and were beautiful. I did not realize it then, but the damage had been done. A few more bushes were brought home. They proved more tasty than the others. I should have been warned then, when with pick-axe and shovel, the novice started to dig a long rose bed across the back of the lawn. How naive I was, thinking it was just a phase he was going through. I did not realize it, but he could no longer take them or leave them alone. Unfortunately, that winter was kind to the bushes and practically all of them came through the winter well. Had I but known! Now the bed became "L" shaped and stocked with all different brands. That winter and the succeeding one Nature tried to warn us by killing a large proportion of the bushes. But it was too late; with a defiant gleam in the neophyte's eye, he read everything he could find about Roses, and experimented until finally with earth and immense piles of leaves he succeeded in saving all the bushes over winter.

Then things seemed to rather level off and the craving did not seem to be getting any worse. I felt we could live with this and face life together, though I knew that by now the neighbours were talking. Then disaster struck; my die-hard won the prize for the Best Rose of the Show and with it an order to a Nursery for more bushes. More of the lawn was ripped up. Little grass blades which we had loved so tenderly together were gloatingly thrown to the compost pile as new beds sprawled their lengths across the yard.

It was not just the craving for the Roses, but all the other side effects of the sickness (I prefer it to be called that) began to show. First a Compost Box had to be installed and mulled over with great care; then every insect and fungus disease that ever admitted a nodding acquaintance with a Rose was stalked down and slaughtered with fiendish glee. My budding Rosarian met up with foliage fertilizer and now when anyone asks what he "mixes" with his Roses to achieve such a satisfying result he expounds with a reverential air the virtues of this method.

I was lulled into a false sense of security, when I thought that during the winter he could stay away from this weakness and by spring be over the craving. But I found he was feeding his desires by reading every book or pamphlet which ever mentioned the word "Rose". At night when Morpheus succumbed to Rose-craving I would find him hidden away in his den reading old Year Books from your Society.

All this is bad, but during Spring things are worse. The leaves must be removed so carefully a little at a time and left piled on the lawn for a week to be replaced if a frost threatens. No wonder the neighbours sniff and say, "Gee, your lawn is a mess". Then the earth piles come down and the pruning is finished. The bushes are then sprayed with Bordeaux Mixture and that peculiar gleam comes in the eye of the devotee to the Rose. Things go seemingly very well, but by August the cry of "Now, next year . . ." shows the desires of the flesh are not appeased.

Domestic varieties no longer satisfied entirely; imported brands had to be brought in, together with British magazines on the Rose. Things seemed to be getting blacker. Then, not content with concealing his weakness, he got one of the neighbours to sample the insidious demon. Had I but known I might have saved these good people so much trouble building up for them. But now it is too late; they telephone each other at unholy hours

of the night if they do not see each other during the day. Now I find our friend, under the influence of the Rose, contemplating writing something for the Year Book. They get together and discuss such things as different mixes for this poor little bug and that tiny bit of Blackspot. At the mention of Malathion or Captan, they stand and remove their hats.

Yet Justice is a two-edged sword. Our neighbour had access to some manufactured sheets of Hardboard at, for them, a ridiculously low figure. So now the two of them have surrounded their Rose beds with two foot sheets of this material to contain they say, the leaves and earth which cover their new loves. Not enough leaves, they moan, so Fiberglas insulation must cover the beds, while every snow storm is cheered wildly.

It would seem that on a small lot there should be a limit to the amount of space which could be planted in Roses. Eventually I suppose that axiom is true, but it does not appear imminent, Two years ago he proclaimed, with a sigh, that the last bed dug was the end; there was just no more space available. The next spring, part of the gladiolus bed was dug deeper and a few of the weaker rose bushes were planted there "just to see if they will live or not". They prospered beautifully. This fall, as a result, all the gladiolus space was converted, and the raspberries ruthlessly rooted out to make way for four new rows of roses.

A fence was put across the back of the lot to make a support for Climbers and Ramblers. It is far beyond the serious stage; it is affecting his judgment. One of our sober neighbours remarked, "He'll be putting them on the roof next". The next day I found him studying the pitch of the roof and muttering to himself.

As you can see, it is becoming an almost impossible situation. I feel that I can no longer cope with it. He is losing all sense of fair play. Hints are, at this time, coming that I should give up part of my Floribunda bed so that a few new brands of Hybrid Teas can be tried. I can write no more; I must find this Rose addict to see if he did order those new Floribundas and Grandifloras for me.

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ROSES AND SEPTUAGENARIANS

by Archie Selwood, Vancouver, B. C.

The desirability of having or acquiring a hobby on retiring from active employment is generally acknowledged.

Many of us who have made cultivation of the rose more or less our avocation for many years have a tendency to take it for granted that in our roses we have the finest possible hobby, and on retirement welcome the opportunity of devoting more time to our gardens and in particular, to our roses.

We are tempted to increase our plantings, shutting our eyes to the fact that we are no longer as young as we used to be. The spade, the hoe and the rake seem to get heavier as the years go by and even the slightest touch of arthritis in the finger joints makes pruning a slow and difficult operation.

If blessed with reasonably good health it will be possible to carry on with little loss of energy and effectiveness for many years provided discretion is used in keeping down the number of plants to be cared for, so that there is never any suggestion of attempting something which is beyond one's strength. A few years ago it was possible to obtain semi-skilled gardening help to do the heavy gardening work, at a very reasonable cost, but these days are gone forever and most of us, especially where reduced income has followed retirement, find it progressively more difficult to care for our roses ourselves. We find ourselves forced to cut our gardening activities to the minimum and eventually to the vanishing point.

With eleven years of retirement behind him, the writer, having recently been slowed up considerably, though temporarily it is hoped, has decided to reduce his four hundred rose plants to two hundred or less and would almost welcome a recurrence of the hard frost which hit our area in November, 1955. It is astonishing how attached one gets to rose varieties which, while not performers of the first rank, have a habit of producing the occasional excellent bloom. The situation is not unlike that of a home with a batch of unwanted kittens. The kittens and surplus rose plants must go, but we are anxious to be assured that they will have good treatment in their new homes.

Fortunately the actual growing of roses is not by any means all there is to the rose hobby. Even though it becomes necessary to discontinue manual work in the garden entirely, it is still possible to get a great deal of enjoyment out of the hobby, especially if the person concerned has planned ahead and made use of his experience as a grower and exhibitor and has fitted himself for judging at rose shows and speaking on rose topics at rose or horticultural gatherings. The demand for judges and speakers persists and offers a very pleasant way for a keen rose lover who had had to give up his rose garden to retain his rose associations.

To maintain standing as a competent rose judge and speaker it will be necessary to keep abreast of developments in the rose world. This can best be done by visiting the rose fields of local nurseries, municipal rose gardens and gardens of successful rose exhibitors where the best of the new introductions are likely to be found. A genuine rose lover will always be welcomed where the roses are well grown and are a source of pride to the owner.

With no garden of his own to keep him busy the visitor will have time to make a leisurely inspection of the roses. A fascinating angle of rose study is the making note of any special peculiarities or characteristics of the blooms, foliage, wood and plant habits of the different varieties which might assist in providing means of identifying the varieties. Much useful information of this nature has already been gathered by thousands of rose growers working independently. It remains for one of the large National Rose Societies to assemble this information. Even if the available information covers only popular modern varieties found in present day gardens and at the rose shows, it would be a great boon. It is probable that there are more rose plants in gardens whose owners have no record of the names of the varieties or when the plants were purchased than there are properly named plants. In many cases the owners of the unnamed plants have tried and are still trying to find someone who can name their plants for them. This is not easy except in cases where the varieties have decidedly distinctive characteristics. There is a splendid opportunity for an experienced rose grower who has had to give up his garden, to develop his knowledge of rose varieties and let it be known that he will be pleased to help out in identifying rose plants from which labels have been lost, thereby keeping himself occupied and at the same time doing his bit in encouraging and furthering the cultivation of roses. He will probably shorten his life due to the prodigious quantities of tea and cake

he will be called upon to consume on completion of his task, but who wants to live forever?

Membership in one or more of the large National Rose Societies is essential to full enjoyment of the rose hobby. Careful perusal of the Annuals and other literature issued by these Societies, in conjunction with regular visits to the rose nurseries and gardens previously mentioned, will enable the speaker or judge to hold his own in any rose company.

The District Conferences and Conventions of the American Rose Society alternate in location each year so as to give the widespread membership every opportunity to take in at least the occasional event of this kind. The retired rosarian with time on his hands would have to be less than human to fail to enjoy one of these gatherings, where the serious side of rose growing takes second place to good fellowship. Having attended a number of these events, the writer has become well acquainted with members from widely scattered points but, even so, was agreeably surprised on arrival at the Portland Convention last June, to be paged and invited to go at once to Room 607, which he found well occupied by several old friends, all nurserymen: Mike Dering of Peterson-Dering, Bob Luidquist, originator of Tiffany, Sam McGredy of Portadown, Northern Ireland, our own Henry Eddie, Bryan Taylor of Seattle and two other Californian nurserymen. Although the only amateur present, the writer was immediately at home. Harry Wheatcroft of England had not yet arrived but came later. The assembly of this galaxy of rose notables, particularly Harry Wheatcroft, was due to the enterprise of our fellow member, Mrs. Helene Schoen, who was general chairman of the Convention.

Another way in which the retired rosarian may fill in his time is by taking under his wing as a protege a young beginner in the rose game, thereby benefiting himself and his protege.

Everything considered, there seems to be no reason why the years from sixty or sixty-five on should not be fully as enjoyable as any period in the rose life of a rosarian. In the case of the writer, they most certainly have been.

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FLOWERS IN THE HOME

by Jean Pearce, London, Ontario

Editor's Note: In view of the continued interest displayed by many members, in attractive, naturalistic floral arrangements in contradistinction to what has been passing in recent years under the designation of 'floral art' we commend to all those interested in decorative work the sound advice of Mrs. Pearce who is a widely recognized authority on the subject.

Although it may be said that many gardeners prefer to enjoy their flowers in the herbaceous border, it must be admitted that the addition of flowers to a room is comparable to the presence, there, of people; they give it life.

Perhaps a little too much emphasis is being placed on the 'musts' and 'must-nots' of flower arranging. After all, it simply means fixing flowers to best advantage, suitable for the place for which they are intended. Before being used in arrangements, flowers must, first of all, be conditioned. Tests have proven that flowers are best cut in the evening; they build up their food supply during the sunny hours of the day. This peak food - content helps to prolong life after flowers are cut. It is important that flowers be placed in water as soon as possible after they are cut. Opinion is divided as to whether the water should be cold or hot. In order to minimize the shock suffered when flowers are cut, it is suggested that water at existing air temperature would be most suitable. It is recommended that tap water stand for about fifteen minutes to allow air bubbles to escape. If hot water is used stems should be immersed to a depth of about three inches, taking care to cover blooms with paper to protect them from steam. After the water has cooled the flowers may be placed in cold water, almost up to the bloom, and left in a cool, dark room overnight. Flowers that have wilted by being out of water can, in most cases, be revived by the hot water treatment. Poppies, Poinsettias and other flowers that exude a milky substance when cut should have their stems dipped in hot water, or seared to seal the cells from which this sticky juice flows. This is repeated each time the stem is cut

All stems should be cut on a slant to facilitate water intake.

An arrangement, to be successful, must have good lines, balance and colour blending, as well as suitability to its background. The flowers and container should blend to form a complete unit. Fine-textured flowers call for containers of silver, glass or china while courser blooms look well in pottery or copper.

The recent trend has been away from the highly stylized, stark designs toward softer lines. These seem to fit into our contemporary decorative scheme. The comparatively low ceilings of our modern ranch homes seem to call for low or horizontal placements, while taller and more profuse arrangements suit the older type home.

As a general guide it is considered that an arrangement should be at least one and one - half times the height of a tall container, or the width of a low bowl. When larger dimensions are used, more weight is added at the focal point where all the stems appear to meet. This is done by placing more flowers at the base of arrangement, or using darker colours which appear heavier, thus giving the composition necessary balance. The height and width is governed by the location where arrangement is to be used.

Containers should be subordinate to the flowers; soft monotones of grey, brown or white are good. Some leaves or flowers overlapping the rim of container helps to co-ordinate the grouping into a complete unit. Avoid crossing of branches, as it gives a disturbing impression. Overcrowding destroys an otherwise pleasing arrangement. When using less than a dozen blooms an uneven number is preferred. Good composition is attained by using tall, or spike flowers high or toward the outside, and round forms at base, or focal point of arrangements.

Our own native foliage is excellent for background and filler. The solf, silky branches of white pine combine beautifully with so many flowers and will last from six to eight weeks provided the water be kept fresh. Mahonia or Oregon grape may be used over and over again. The ends of branches, as well as those of hard-stemmed flowers should be crushed so that they can absorb water more easily. Most florists now carry a complete line of imported foliages such as huckleberry, salal, laurel, ferns, croton, eucalyptus, Scotch broom and many others.

Although sometimes frowned upon, fresh and dried material can be combined quite successfully in arrangements. Dried wheat, or

barley and slim bulrushes go well with autumn tinted foliage and yellow to bronze mums.

After flowers are cut they only have a certain life expectancy. One of the best methods of prolonging their life is frequent changes of water, and cutting of stems when possible. All foliage on that portion of the stem which extends below the water line should be removed, as this soft growth deteriorates quickly, causing bacteria to form. There are several chemical preparation on the market which, when added to water, check bacterial growth.

Of interest to Flower Show exhibitors, it has been found that water with slight acid content, besides checking the growth of bacteria, will keep flowers from opening too quickly, prevent dropping of petals, strengthen stems and delay fading of colour. Most tap water can be lowered to pH4 rating by addition of three heaping teasponsful of sugar and two tablespoonsful of white distilled vinegar to each quart of water. This method works well with roses.

Rose foliage, due to its leathery texture, will last under water for some time. Hence, the leaves may be used to form a pattern to cover the stems when a glass container is used.

It is interesting to note that, due to the translucent quality of flower petals and the consequent play of light, it is possible to mix colours which would be unpleasing in more opaque textures.

Choose colours which will show up well against the background. White flowers usually reflect the colors surrounding them. Blues and mauves do not show up well under artificial light, neither are they effective at a distance. Roses are traditionally thought of as being used alone in an arrangement, but they have been combined with other flowers to good effect. The foliage of Meadow-rue seems to combine well with the Floribundas.

In assembling your arrangement avoid 'spotting'; group colours with a soft transition from light to dark. Start with your higher point and form a skeleton of your design, then fill in, working gradually from back to front to give your composition the required depth.

Aim to make your arrangements distinctive; do not be afraid to try the unusual, and let the ultimate result be the creation of your own ideas.

Assuming that most of our readers are rose growers, some suggestions on roses we are sure, will not come amiss. Stems are cut diagonally about a quarter of an inch above a leaf, to an outside eye, leaving two or more leaves on the bush between the cut flower stem and main branch. This will allow the new shoot to grow outward thus keeping the bush a good shape. Split stems a couple of inches to make intake of water easier. Hybrid Teas should be picked in full bud when the outside petals are just starting to separate from the bud. Most of the buds should show colour before Floribundas are picked, with two or three blooms partly open. It is ever the exhibitors' problem to have their roses at just the right stage on 'The Day'.

Roses can be kept under refrigeration, and will be in good condition for at least a week if proper precautions are taken. A temperature of 34 degrees F is recommended. Place blooms in cold water in a deep container, put moisture proof plastic bag over top of the container, taking care that it does not touch blooms, and fasten down with elastic bands or tape. This keeps out the air. Check periodically, that excess moisture does not form inside bag; this will discolour blooms. Replace with a dry bag if necessary. When roses are taken from refrigerator cut stem-ends and place flowers in warm water. They will open quickly in a warm room, so they should be kept cool until needed. Let us see those roses at their peak in this year's Show.

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ROSES, RAIN AND A ROAMING ROSARIAN

by D.C. Patton

Last summer it was my privilege to make an extended trip (albeit alone) to Britain and the Continent. In planning my itinerary I had several objectives: to revisit old friends, to tour the Italian Lake country, to spend a good part of the time in Switzerland, England and Belgium, to re-visit some old World War I scenes, to indulge my hobby, color photography, and last, but by no means least to see all the roses and rose gardens possible.

While I could write pages trying to describe the beauties, grandeur and charm of English and Continental cathedrals, castles and scenery, of the Alps, Venice, the lovely Italian lakes and other unforgettable subjects, you, dear reader, are a rose lover and not necessarily interested in travelogue, but may be, I hope, in some of my recollections and impressions of the roses I saw, and was thrilled by in the different countries visited.

Briefly, however, after a few days in the first week of June in England, I flew to Switzerland, and on June 11th, with Belgian First War friends, set forth for Italy. Two weeks later we were in my host's charming Swiss chalet, some 4000 feet up in the mountains. The period from mid-July till August 8th was spent back in England and the remaining time until September 1st, in Belgium, with a few days in Northern France.

My only reason for outlining these details is to make it clear that I saw roses in those countries at varying times of their normal blooming season, early and late, some rather too early as the winter of 1955-56 both in England and on the Continent was unusually severe, and England was plagued again with a cold, wet spring, and a very rainy summer in '56.

My first few days on the Continent were spent in and around the beautiful city of Geneva, and one of the first attractions was its world-famous 'Roseraie' a truly magnificent, meticulously groomed formal rose garden, with lovely pools and (not too many) masterpieces of statuary as accent points. Climbers, standards and large beds of Hybrid Teas and Polyanthas were artistically g r o u p e d over several acres of green lawns. There had been winter damage here and so early June bloom

was rather sparse, but when we were able to r e-v i s i t Geneva a few weeks later, it was breath-taking. The "Roseraie" borders on the main boulevard along the south shore of scenic Lac Leman about a mile from the center of the city. The wide boulevard itself has almost continuous beds of roses for nearly a mile, many of them filled with fine, well grown H.T.'s, usually one variety massed in one bed, but large flowered Polyanthas, or the new Grandifloras were in the majority. In early July all were in such profuse bloom, the colour effect, seen against a background of sparkling blue Lac Leman and snow-capped mountains beyond, was simply exotic and unforgettable. The magnificent grounds of United Nations buildings were not open to the public the morning we drove out there, but through the gates we could see several colourful rose borders, and more in the splendid Botanical Gardens nearby. We saw no private gardens here as, like in most European cities and towns, the majority of houses face right on the sidewalks, with their gardens in rear. In driving throught Auchy, Lausanne, Montreux and Villeneuve, where we turned away from the Lake, however, many of the fine hotels and private villas were set back in lovely grounds and mostly glowing with rose colour. On the lake-side promenade at Villeneuve were several beds of the new Grandiflora, Queen Elizabeth, so full of glorious,warm,even,pink bloom that, a few yards away, they presented a solid sheet of rich, warm colour. In the pretty mountain village of Che'sieres, where my friends have their little chalet, a newly planted small bed of Hybrid Teas was just coming into bloom, but except for a few hardy climbers, few other roses were observed at this altitude. Gay window or balcony boxes of brilliant geraniums or begonias brightened almost every home, however, and rockeries, of course, were numerous up here, with a wide range of colourful Alpine plants. On short drives to some of the picturesque towns and villages in the Rhone Valley below, roses were again much in evidence, mostly climbers.

Returning from our Italian Lake tour in late June, we spent two delightful days at Lugano, in about the most southerly part of Switzerland on beautiful Lake Lugano. Here roses were a riot of bloom and colour and were featured along the splendid shoreline boulevards, in the grounds of the numerous fine hotels, and in the magnificent public gardens. Climbers and Polyanthas again

out-numbered the Hybrid-Teas, although there were many of the latter also. Outdoor tables were placed in our hotel ground under pergolas simply dripping with climbing roses, or between beds of blazing Polyanthas. Morning coffee, or a cool drink before lunch in such surroundings was, well, one of the most delightful memories of the whole trip; One does not usually associate Switzerland with roses, but in many of the cities and towns along the numerous lovely Swiss lakes and in others in sheltered valleys I saw some of the finest and most abundant rose bloom I've ever observed. The Rose is certainly loved, well grown, and very popular in Switzerland.

Heading south and east for Italy early on June 11th, we climbed up and over the Simplon Pass (in a snow storm) but soon were over the border and rolling past miles of vineyards and through quaint old villages - often slowing down to admire the gorgeous climbing roses cascading over ancient stone walls or cottages. A steady down-pour of rain discouraged closer inspection. Menaggio, on picturesque and really beautiful Lac Como, was our first overnight stopping place but neither in the grounds of our hotel or others along the Lac, nor of the any handsome private villas, were noted any outstanding rose plantings. We drove down to Tremezzo in brilliant sunshine the next morning to the world-famous gardens of Villa Carlotta. There, the massed azaleas and rhododendrons were, of course, almost completely over, but trained up and over a 15 foot pergola was the most colourful display of massed climbing roses I've ever seen. It was not possible to approach closely enough to attempt to identify the several varieties, but pink was the most predominating colour, and others, I'm sure, were reliable old Paul's Scarlet. Riva, at the head of Lac Garda, was our next stopover. Here, in a fine public park, were some splendid plantings of Hybrid Teas and H. Polyanthas, vigorous, healthy bushes and in profuse bloom. Outstanding, however, was the display along the lake side and yacht basin promenade of climbers trained 15 feet or more up the trunks of palm trees, or up ornamental lighting standards. Obviously the rose is loved in Italy as everywhere. Four days in Venice followed, but we saw no gardens or roses in this fabulous old city, rising in ancient stone from its labyrinth of canals. Driving north then to Cortina, we passed through many quaint and delightful old towns and certainly there were roses again, but it really poured all that day and we kept on driving! Then we turned westward and spent a most enjoyable afternoon and overnight in the delightful city of Merano. Through the center

of Merano flows the swift, clear Adige River, and for blocks along both banks extended flower-bordered boulevards. Many of the well-groomed beds were full of fine roses, and again climbers in full bloom were trained up the lighting standards, so were a picture both in sunshine and after dark. A few miles beyond were the towering Alps, with the ever-changing light and cloud effects, making this panorama an artist's dream. Taking a different route back, we drove down the west shore of glorious Lac Maggiore (part in Italy, part in Switzerland) to the attractive little Italian city of Pallenza. From there a short run by motor boat took us up to the Isola Bella and the famous villa of Prince Borromeo, with its glorious, terraced formal gardens, fountains, peacocks, statuary, and of course, roses! The Italian Riviera is famous for its roses but it was a joy to find so many in the inland towns and country well back from the Riviera.

And now for a little about the roses seen in Belgium and a small part of France. Except driving to and from the Air Port, I spent little time in Brussels on this trip, but in the summer of 1954, Mrs. Patton and I did, and I well remember the beautiful grounds surrounding the Administration buildings and Museum of the Belgian Congo There we saw some magnificent rose plantings, outstanding being a number of weeping standards of Paul's Scarlet, with four to five foot spread, in full bloom. Headquarters this time were in the ancient city of Namur on the Meuse. There, in August, the only bloom on climbers noted was on climbing Hybrid Teas, particularly Climbing Mad, Edouard Herriot. In the main city park were several good rose beds, but the weather was mostly cool and rainy, and these were not at their best, nor were the private collection in gardens of friends. In one, however, a bed of some two dozen Concerto (Meilland), a new H. Polyantha, stood out. Concerto is a semi-double crimson, a little lighter than Donald Prior and this bed was truly a blaze of rich colour, the plants sturdy and upright with abundant, clean, dark green foliage. When weather permitted, we made short trips to several of the numerous old chateaux and castles, along the placid Meuse, and to Bruges, Louvain, Mons, Ypres and other historic places. Everywhere there were some roses but in late August of a cool wet summer they naturally were not exciting, and I did not have much time for close examination. It was very evident, however, that our friend the Rose is very popular and widely grown in Belgium also, not only in public parks and the gardens of chateaux and manor houses, but in those of working class homes and humble cottages. My time in France was very brief, driving from Namur down to Cam-

brai, into Arras and around Vimy Ridge one day, and the next through many of the old towns and villages behind the 1914-1918 trench lines, to which we used to some back for a brief rest in those days. This part of France is mainly an agricultural and coal mining area and not many roses were seen, except in the beautifully kept, but far too numerous, British and Canadian military cemeteries. In many of these were fine beds of Polyanthas and, in front of very many of the grave stones, one or two rose bushes.

Now for England, where they say more (garden) roses are grown per thousand of population than in any other country! Landing at London Air Port on June 3rd, and driving around to the home of friends in suburban Ewell, there was evidence on every hand in support of that claim. As in many fairly modern London suburbs, the homes in Ewell (Surrey) are built closely together but on wide, often curving, streets, and each has its small 'front garden' hedged, or with brick or stone wall, and in so many cases, with a neat bed of roses flanking the front walk, or side drive. Standards were much in evidence and in the back garden of my friends, and in several others seen, were quite ambitious rose plantings, and always some climbers. We drove to Hampton Court next morning where we caught a glimpse of the famous rose garden there, just coming into bloom, but it was raining so hard that we did not attempt the garden tour. The following morning we set out for Canterbury, our route taking us through many quaint old towns and villages and peaceful farm lands. In Canterbury we spent most of our time in and around the magnificent Cathedral. So early in June not much bloom was seen in the numerous rose plantings noted, although on a sheltered south wall of the ancient Chapter House of the Cathedral a splendid old yellow-flowered climber made a lovely picture. Flying to Geneva the next day, I did not get back to England till July 15th, by which time bloom on climbers was past its best but second bloom on Hybrid Teas and Polyanthas was coming bravely along, in spite of cool, wet weather. The first week was spent in Devon and Cornwall, roses everywhere, and my remaining time in and around Greater London. We visited the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society those at Stoke Poges and, of course, Kew Gardens. In each we saw many glorious roses, both fine individual blooms, and in massed plantings. I made special notes on Sultane, a vivid scarlet and gold bi-colour: Beaute, rich orange and yellow; Gay Crusader, another spectacular bi-colour, better formed than many others of

this group; Ethel Sanday, a fine yellow with apricot overtones on base petals. The Trial Grounds of the National Rose Society at St. Albans are only open to members and guests two days a week, and we prayed for a fine day for the date set to go and properly see the magnificent new roses grown so expertly there. But that day dawned dark and chill, and long before we reached St. Albans it was really pouring, and blowing a gale! Undaunted, we donned rain coats, clutched umbrellas and entered the gardens. It was no use however; we could hardly hold our umbrellas and the poor roses, — glorious roses — were being battered and blown about unmercifully.

This was a bitter disappointment as here are sent and skillfully grown, the latest introductions of rose breeders from all over the world. Each bed is numbered and indexed, the visitor being given a booklet listing alphabetically the names of varieties, the number and location of the bed in which at least six bushes are being grown, and the name of the raiser and distributor. The period of trial is three years, the first year a probationary period, after which awards may be made. Hoping the rain would ease off, we we ate our picnic lunch in the car, waited an hour and tried again it was no use, the rain came down harder than ever, and we were soaked in a few minutes. As I had missed the National Rose Show in early July, and had no opportunity to re-visit the Trial Grounds I was extremely sorry to leave St. Albans in the rain, as the roses there were the finest I have ever seen and I would have dearly loved to properly and leisurely enjoy them and make notes of the many outstanding specimens. Another year, perhaps?

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Loveliest of lovely things are they.
On earth, that soonest pass away,
The rose, that lives its little hour
Is prized beyond the sculptured flower.

William Cullen Bryant

THE PASSING SHOW OF 1956

By the Editor

It is not unusual for gardeners to complain bitterly about the vagaries of the weather which so often bring about disappointment and frustration despite careful planning and diligent preparatory work. Not since the disastrous winter of 1933-34, however, can we recall a season in which complaints were so fully justified as in 1956.

In mid-April following what might be considered a winter of only average severity, a detailed inspection of our Roses indicated only five casualties, four of these being "hospital cases" of the previous autumn, but by the end of May the count had risen to forty as a result of almost continuous rain during the intervening period, accompanied by unexpectedly low temperatures. The soil in our garden and for many miles in the surrounding territory was badly water-logged and drainage systems which under ordinary conditions had proven adequate were quite incapable of carrying off the excess water. With a view to reducing the risk of loss in the event of a recurrence of this experience we have since installed an extensive system of tiles to conduct surplus water to a well of what we c o n s i d e r to be of sufficient capacity for the purpose.

Despite a discouraging start we were buoyed up by our firm belief in the law of compensation but, with continued cool weather along with frequent and heavy rainfall extending until late-midsummer, our confidence was somewhat shaken. While growth, bloom production and bloom quality amongst our Hybrid Teas in June and early July was well below average the bushes made a satisfactory recovery and their late August and September performance was quite thrilling.

The inability of the Hybrid Teas to withstand adversity was in marked contrast to the magnificent behaviour of our Floribundas, Hybrid Perpetuals, Old-Fashioned shrub types and many Climbers, the majority of which displayed a complete disregard for the unfavourable conditions. The Shrubs, however, have embarrassed us by their extraordinary vigour and in a number of cases, space allowed them in the planting plans proved to be inadequate. In this connection one of the most impressive spectacles of the 1956

season was a two-year old specimen of the old Moss, Comtesse de Murinais, six feet in height, standing erect, with its foliage largely obscured by hundreds of its charming, shell pink, fragrant blooms. Old Pink Moss, the original of that group, also distinguished itself throughout the season and continued to bloom well into October. It has developed into a Mr. Five-by-Five, however, and is encroaching on space previously alloted to its neighbours in the border. Another Rose that arrested the eye of all visitors during its three-week blooming period was the ancient Gallica, Tuscany, sometimes designated "Old Velvet". Its gorgeous blackish-maroon blooms stood out in regal splendour against the white background of R. alba maxima. Unlike most Gallicas, however, it is not strongly scented.

One of the season's highlights that will continue to linger in memory was the superb act staged by R. Eglanteria - the "Eglantine" of which Shakespeare wrote. This strong growing Shrub, six feet or more high and wide, was covered with its charming single, clear pink blooms, supremely beautiful by day and in the moonlight reminding us of a gaily decorated Christmas tree. Aside from its spectacular appearance when in bloom R. Eglanteria's value is enhanced by the characteristic sweet-briar aroma of its foliage, a scent that, in the morning or evening, can be recognized throughout the whole garden. We have grown a number of the Penzance and Kordes hybrids of R. Eglanteria but we still prefer the original.

We could continue singing the praises of these reliable oldtimers but shall confine our references to three of the Albas, viz. Celestial, Maiden's Blush and R. alba maxima, the last-mentioned being of historical interest as the White Rose of the Yorkists in The Wars of the Roses. Aside from the beauty and intense fragrance of their blooms, the grey-green foliage of the Alba group is very distinctive.

The first rose to bloom was R. xanthina allardii, the double form, and its rich, golden yellow blooms against the delicate fern-like foliage commanded immediate attention. Its first blooms opened on 1st June, while a few days later the spinosissima hybrid, Fruhlingsmorgen, became a riot of colour. This is a Kordes introduction of recent origin and is one of the most beautiful shrub Roses in existence. The four-inch single blooms of apple blossom pink, shading to pale yellow at the base, and with deep yellow stamens on a maroon disk, are borne in great

profusion. When there are so many hardy Rose shrubs of character and distinction available one wonders why so many gardeners are content with commonplace material.

The 1956 season, despite its inauspicious start, was characterized by several unusual and unexpected sources of satisfaction amongst which were cases of recurrent bloom amongst Climbers which ordinarily do not repeat. These were City of York, Hurst Favourite, Royal Scarlet, Chaplin's Pink Climber and Mary Wallace. Another surprise was the behaviour of our beloved Mrs. Authur Curtiss James and Silver Moon. In our long experience with these two handsome Climbers we have never known them to bloom until at least their third year from planting but our new specimens, both planted in 1955, produced eighteen and twenty-two blooms respectively. The vigour and prolificacy of our Hybrid Perpetuals, many of them newly planted, was also noteworthy. The largest bloom of the season, a massive and perfectly formed specimen of Arrillaga, appeared in late July, while the performance of Henry Nevard, Heinrich Munch, Hon. Ina Bingham, Everest, Mrs. John Laing and Frau Karl Druschki was outstanding.

It was an unfavourable season for many of the Hybrid Teas and very few of our white varieties distinguished themselves. In fact the only white blooms of normal attractiveness were those of Clarice Goodacre, Doris Grace Robinson, Message and Virgo; varieties having not too many petals. Other Hybrid Teas which suffered severely from moisture were Emily, Dorothy Anderson, Rose Berkley, Red Ensign, William Harvey, Karl Herbst, Glory of Rome, Show Girl, Pilar Landecho, Crimson King, Madrigal and Velsheda. While on the subject of Hybrid Teas, we should be remiss in our duty if we failed to mention the magnificent and sustained performance of Joan Cant, an older variety which is not well known and, as far as we are aware, is not available from Canadian sources. This Rose has long been one of our favorites and its 1956 behaviour has served to enhance our esteem still further.

Blackspot made its appearance early in the season but was held well in check by frequent applications of Captan and, with a few undernoted exceptions, the Roses entered their period of dormancy entirely clothed with foliage. The exceptions were a

group of about eighteen Floribundas in what we have designated the "isolation ward", comprising the gaily coloured Independence Tantau's Delight, Tantau's Triumph, Gertrud Westphal, Siren, Salmon Perfection and Orange Triumph. Strangely enough, Cocorico and Concerto, growing in the same area, were unaffected. Two shrubs of similar colour tones planted as background for the above group, appear very promising. These are Bonn and Berlin, two recent Kordes introductions of mixed ancestry but sometimes classified as Hybrid Musks. While the Floribundas supplied an abundance of colour throughout the season, the outstanding varieties were August Seebauer, Minna Kordes, Frensham, Rosenelfe, Betty Prior, Vogue, Fashion and Border Queen.

Bloom of fair q u a l i t y continued until late October and amongst the last were the tender Mermaid, Souvenir de la Malmaison, and the famous China, Old Blush.

As we write the temperature outside is 10 degrees below zero so we shall await with anxiety the coming of spring, hoping that the damage will prove to be less severe than we now fear.

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There is always room for beauty; memory
A myriad lovely blossoms may enclose.
But. whatsoe'er hath been: there still must be,
Room for another rose.

Florence Earle Coates.

A rose is sweeter in the buddle than full blowne.

John Lyly (1553 - 1609)

And I will make thee beds of roses
And a thousand fragrant posies.

(The Passionate Shepherd to his Love)
Christopher Marlowe (1564 - 1593)

BACK YARD ROSES

By Alan Stollery, Toronto, Ontario

Editor's Note: While Mr. Stollery grows his Roses in limited space his cultural skill is universally acknowledged. His accomplishments at our 1956 Rose Show, to which reference is made elsewhere in this volume, is unique in the Society's history. He is a perfectionist who discards ruthlessly when varieties fail to measure up to his exacting requirements.

Sometimes it appears to me that horticultural magazines and horticultural pictures deal exclusively with suburban properties which must be big as farms. I don't recall ever having read an article which actually deals with the problems of the average gardener, who is in reality a gasoline choked city dweller and whose garden is nothing more than a tiny city back yard with flowers in every available corner. There are not really a great many people who have space for everything they wish to grow and all the time it takes to do so anyway. Most of us are simply back yard gardeners of a very ordinary sort.

There are some advantages in this, one of which is, that the simplest and most effective way to have a nice city garden, is to grow roses exclusively. Looking after roses is not difficult but it can be just as exacting as you wish it to be and the more exacting you are the more flowers you will get. There are so many choice varieties to play with, so many new ones you wish to try, so many old ones you never had, that the problem of finding enough different kinds does not exist.

Rose growing is not particularly expensive. Once you get a bush established it will generally last for years and if your soil is in good shape it will become stronger and better annually, within reasonable limits. As with other plants, the principal requiremnt of a rose bush is a soil which has been built up with a good base of decayed vegetation - called organic material. Probably the best way to supply this quickly is by turning a quantity of peat moss into your earth. Manure does the same thing and so will leaf mold which is sometimes available from your own municipality. Peat as a soil builder is hard to beat and may be bought from your seed store. It is not a fertilizer, but with roses vast quantities of it may be used with very beneficial results. Besides its properties as a soil builder it has a tendency to produce a desirable de-

gree of acidity which the roses like. Manure around each plant in the spring will work better on a soil which has been well stocked with decaying peat and supply the potash and nitrogen which are needed. Bone meal in the fall will take care of the rest for you.

If no more is done than I have outlined you will have very good roses indeed, so far as growth is concerned. You should dust your plants about once a week, or after each rainstorm with a good reliable all-purpose garden dust and then they will likely be blooming all the way from late May till the middle of November.

Lay your beds out so that they are easy to get at. Put Climbers on the fences at each side and they will help protect your Hybrid Teas from the cold winter wind. In front of the Climbers dig your beds out far enough to accomodate two rows in depth. Down the middle of the yard you can dig another bed about three feet wide and plant another double row in that. You don't have to do it all at once but when you have a bed of roses going you won't be satisfied until you have another. You will be surprised how well roses take to city life and you will get a longer growing season than your friends in the country because of the protection afforded by buildings.

Any good seed store or nurseryman will supply your bushes. Avoid the rose bushes which you will see that are covered with a generous coating of wax - to keep them green, which are sold in super markets. Simply purchase at places that deal in nursery stock and who make a business of selling seeds and plants and you will have no trouble. Surely it will be obvious that otherwise you are buying from people who know less about roses than you do.

It does not matter whether you get European grown stock, or Canadian grown stock. Some of the Canadian stock which is appearing on the market these days is absolutely first class and will establish itself very quickly. Quite a few people believe that European grown plants are longer lived but there is no definite proof of this. There are quite a few factors affecting the longevity of a rose bush but if you give them decent care they will all give you rich returns.

Good varieties to buy may be found by consulting the back of this book in the Rose Analysis. Do not be persuaded that because a rose is 'new' and introduced with a great many extravagant claims as the best this or that ever to appear, that it is necessarily good. All you may be sure of about it is that it will be expensive

while the introducer quickly cashes in his cost of production. Ten years from now it will quite possibly be considered a flop. Use older varieties that have stood the test of time.· It won't be long before you will have a better idea what to look for.

Winter protection is important, but except for very cold parts of the country, it is also very simple. Hill up around your bushes with the adjacent soil. That is all you have to do and it could almost be said that to do more is liable to cause trouble. It is undesirable to try to protect rose plants with vegetable material such as leaves, straw, or manure. Just use clean earth and nothing else. Other materials pack down or rot against the stems and are just as likely to kill off the green wood as they are to save it· You can spread evergreen boughs from Christmas trees through your beds with good effect in the winter time if you like. Except for that, the rest of the winter leave them alone.

All this will give you a beautiful 'back yard', a source of appreciation for marvelous flowers and many hours of rewarding entertainment. You will get a little exercise (which we all need) and you certainly won't spend anything like the money that you will on a golf course. Pay no attention to the beautiful pictures in the magazines and the articles by the men who grow two or three thousand roses· Just putter away yourself and you'll probably grow them a whole lot better than they, because you don't have to worry about more plants than you can look after.

THE BOOKSHELF

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ROSES AND ROSE CULTURE - Edited by H. Champneys and revised by Carl L. Withner

This volume of 226 pages will prove to be a convenient source of information, useful not only to the novice but also to the experienced grower. Mr. Champneys, a well known English authority, is the publisher of the Quarterly Magazine known as 'The Rose', and his cultural directions may be considered sound. The lists of varieties recorded in the book, however, have been confined largely to those available in the United States and it appears obvious that the book has been beamed at the American market, a circumstance which detracts from its value elsewhere. It seems significant, also, that the nine colour plates, featuring new introductions of one large United States nursery firm, have been used with the permission of that commercial enterprise. (Prentice-Hall, Inc., Publishers, 70 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. Price $7·50).

'MESSAGE' *about ¾ natural size*

(Peace (Mme A. Meilland) × Virgo) × Virgo.
Raised by Francis Meilland, France.

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BETTER ROSES by A. S. Thomas.

This is the second Edition of Dr. Thomas' book of the same title published in 1950, now completely revised in the light of latest developments in the Rose world. Every aspect of Rose lore is considered and, although written primarily for Australian conditions, the major portion of the author's sound advice is also applicable to the Northern Hemisphere. Dr. Thomas is an outstanding Australian rosarian who, in addition to acclaim accorded him in his native country, has received recognition in Europe. He is the holder of the world's highest honour for a rosarian, viz., the Dean Hole Medal of The National Rose Society of Great Britain.

The book is well illustrated, both in natural colour and black-and-white, and is one which we recommend with confidence. Dr. Thomas has directed that the entire proceeds of sales of his book go to the National Rose Societies of the Australian States and New Zealand. (Publishers, Messrs. Angus & Robertson Sydney, Melbourne, Wellington and London, England.

COLLINS GUIDE TO ROSES by Bertram Park.

This is the first volume of Collins' new illustrated Garden Guides series, each written by a leading authority in his own field. It provides complete coverage of cultural procedure, supplemented by much information of a historical nature and lengthy lists of recommended varieties for various purposes. The book is profusely illustrated, many of the 64 colour plates being from photographs taken at Royal Horticultural Society shows by the author while 16 are paintings by two brilliant Australian artists.

Bertram Park, O. B. E., is a well known author, photographer and rosarian in England. He is also Vice-President of the National Rose Society of Great Britain and Editor of the Society's publications. (Published by Collins, St. James's Place, London.)

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THEY WILL BE MISSED

In the course of the past year, the Society has sustained serious losses in the passing of several valued members of long standing.

Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Rose, Q. C.

Following a period of poor health extending over several years, Col. Rose passed away in October, 1956. For the past three decades his large and impressive garden located at Welland, Ontario. was the "Mecca" toward which all Eastern Rose lovers turned for inspiration and his supremacy at our Annual Rose Shows went practically unchallenged. He was a member of our Board of Directors for over twenty years and served two two-year periods as President of the Society. While sincerely interested in all types of Roses, his enthusiasm reached its peak with respect to Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals, particularly those varieties capable of producing large blooms of exhibition calibre. While because of indifferent health his activities in recent years have been necessarily curtailed, he will be greatly missed by those of us who were formerly closely associated with him and who got to know him well. To Mrs. Rose and Hugh, Jr. we extend our sympathy

C. Allen Snowdon

After a lengthy illness, Mr. Snowdon, formerly a Director and Vice-President of the Society, passed away in mid-summer of 1956 at his Ottawa home. For many years he maintained an important garden in Toronto and when his work took him to Ottawa some seven years ago, he immediately set about the task of establishing a Rose garden at his new home. He was particularly interested in Floribundas and the Old-Fashioned shrub types although his love for Roses extended to all classes. A man of engaging personality and innate kindness, he will be sorely missed by all who were privilegd to know him. To Mrs. Snowdon and their son and daughter we extend our sympathy.

P. Lewis Whytock

It was with shock and sincere regret that we learned of the sudden passing in November, 1956, of Mr. Whytock who had served for twenty years as a Director of the Society and within that

period had served two two-year terms as President. He was a very capable organizer and for many years he occupied with distinction the position of Chairman of our Exhibition Committee in which post his talents for organization found ample scope. His sound judgment, wise counsel and co-operative attitude were highly valued and deeply appreciated by his colleagues and his loss will be keenly felt. To Mrs. Whytock and the other members of his family goes our sympathy.

Wilfrid H. Walkinshaw

The Society suffered a serious loss in December last in the sudden passing of Mr. Walkinshaw while at work in his Vancouver office. Formerly President of the Vancouver Rose Society he was prominent in all activities connected with Rose culture in that area. Several officials of our Society were privileged to meet Mr. Walkinshaw on the occasion of his Eastern visit in the autumn of 1955 and were charmed by his pleasing personality and impressed by his Rose enthusiasm. He was a successful exhibitor at our 1956 Rose Show and appeared to be destined for important work with the National Society. We deeply regret his untimely death and extend our sympathy to the surviving members of his family.

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OUR MEMBERS WRITE

It is the practice of Mr. W.J. Keenan, the incurable statistician, of 107 Cortleigh Boulevard, Toronto, to maintain records. relative to matters of interest in his garden, and he has advised that for the past four consecutive years the first rose to bloom has been R. Hugonis, the respective dates being as follows: 1953 - 24th May, 1954 - 31st May, 1955 - 15th May, and 1956 - 7th June. In this connection we assume that he is not growing R. Primula which for years in our old Toronto garden invariably showed colour several days in advance of R. Hugonis. Three other very early-blooming shrub Roses are R. spinosissima altaica, R. xanthina Allardii and the charming spinosissima hybrid, Fruhlingsmorgen. These, along with R. cantabrigiensis, a seedling of R. Hugonis, serve to maintain the continuity of colour in the garden until R. Harisonii and other medium early shrubs burst into bloom.

Mr. Keenan has found that amongst the Hybrid Teas Mme, L. Dieudonne is usually the first to bloom. In the average season the time lapse between the date of pruning and that of the first bloom varies from 58 to 65 days, the latter, of course, being applicable to the large, fully double varieties. This period of time will vary somewhat with prevailing temperature conditions as bloom development will be retarded by prolonged cool weather and correspondingly advanced a few days by persistent intense heat. Location of the individual bushes in the garden also influences the blooming date, i.e., if planted in a warm, sheltered position the development of the buds will be accelerated.

Mr. Ellwood C, Rice of Vernon, B.C. comments upon the many ideas that a few years ago were considered revolutionary and which now are being accepted as routine methods of care. He cites as an example foliar feeding of roses, a practice which in the fruit-growing areas has been adopted on a wide scale by orchardists. Mr. Rice also mentions that for those using insecticides an increasing number are turning to organic ones of the systemic type. These are applied in water solutions to the soil and by absorption through the root system are carried in the sap-stream, thus rendering the plants toxic to insects that feed thereon. We understand that several of these materials are still to some extent in the experimental stage and, therefore, it seems appropriate to suggest that their use be avoided on land where vegetable or fruits for human consumption are being grown as the possible effect on humans and animals has not yet been fully determined.

Mr. F.N. Parker, of Westholme, Vancouver Island, B.C., suggests that we ask for contributions from members regarding meritorious varieties of roses in their gardens which are not generally known or offered by nurseries. We shall be glad to go along with this and we invite members who have such varieties to write us. Letters should include detailed descriptions not only of the blooms but of the plant characteristics of the varieties concerned, also information as to sources of supply if known. We would then consolidate the material submitted into an article for subsequent publication either in an issue of the Rose Bulletin or in the next Edition of the Year Book. We shall await the arrival of these letters with interest and the first one expected is that from Mr. Parker.

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REGIONAL REPORTS

REGION ONE

Mrs. M. E. Matthews, Vancouver, B. C.

In spite of the severe damage to Roses in Region I caused by the "deep freeze" of November, 1955, the bushes in most areas made a satisfactory recovery and performed well in 1956. This experience serves once again to emphasize the extra-ordinary recuperative powers of the Rose and points up the wisdom of Mr. F.N. Parker's advice not to dig up Roses hastily after a severe winter no matter how dead they may appear to be, as many will send up strong new growths from dormant eyes at the point of union.

In preparing the material for this report, I acknowledge gratefully the assistance of Messrs, F.N. Parker of Westholme, J.A. Davidson of West Vancouver and Ellwood C. Rice of Vernon, who furnished information relative to conditions in their respective areas.

The season was noteworthy because of comparative freedom from disease and insect attacks. Effective control was maintained through frequent and thorough sprayings but Mr. Rice reports that, for the past several years, he has had recourse to foliar feeding with 100% organics and has discontinued spraying entirely. In view of the enthusiasm of Mr. Rice and other prominent growers for this method of supplying nutriment, it is expected that the practice will gradually become more widespread.

For winter protection, most growers now mound up their Roses with clean soil although Mr. Parker uses for that purpose sawdust which, during the growing season, had served as a mulch for the beds.

The Victoria Rose Show had heavy exhibits and excellent attendance. Despite the hard pruning necessitated by winter damage, there were lots of blooms of high quality. The Vancouver Rose Show also was an unqualified success, financially and otherwise. Outstanding entries at Victoria were a specimen bloom of Dorothy Anderson and a bowl of Ulster Monarch, while at Vancouver a perfect bloom of Sam McGredy was the piece de resistance although excellent specimens of Peace, McGredy's

Yellow, Crimson Glory and Ena Harkness also attracted much attention. At Vernon, Mr. Rice was much impressed by blooms displayed in bowls and line arrangements.

Mr: Parker suggests that the Editor ask for contributions from members on varieties of outstanding merit which are **not** in general cultivation, presumably with the thought that these comments be compiled into an article for our 1958 Year Book or a future issue of The Rose Bulletin. (We welcome this suggestion and shall be glad to hear from members in that connection — we may even add a few of our own scarce varieties.—Ed.) Mr: Rice offers the suggestion that a short letter from each zone in each issue of The Rose Bulletin might stimulate fresh thinking and bring about a better comprehension of the scope of the Sosiety. It occurs to me that a monthly Bulletin might create more interest. Surely amongst all our members there must be many who could write an interesting article. (We are in sympathy with these suggestions and shall introduce them for consideration by the Board. It should be understood, however, that extensions of services rendered, no matter how desirable, are dependent upon the condition of the Society's budget and by the working force available. Ed.) Mr. Davidson derives much enjoyment from budding and growing Roses from cuttings and he recommends experimentation of this type as highly rewarding in Rose satisfaction.

All told, the 1956 season was a successful one despite earlier gloomy forebodings.

REGION TWO

We regret to record that, despite two special requests,no Report has been received from Region 2.

REGION THREE

Mrs. W. M. Wilks, Winnipeg and H. C. Westbrook, Port Arthur

Again the variation in weather extending over Region 3 seems to force a two division report. Manitoba reports generally a favourable season with all roses doing well; while the Lakehead had a cold, rainy season which held off any garden display until after July 15. Then four good weeks came to the rescue. But from mid-August on, continual rains and early September frosts spoilt any Autumn display, with thousands of buds never getting a chance to develop: Autumn blooming did not exist.

Judging from reports, as to the roses which did particularly well throughout the region, the season was favourable to the Reds and to Peace. (Somehow that combination does not read just right.) Chrysler Imperial, Ena Harkness, Crimson Glory and New Yorker are mentioned often but Peace leads all the rest. In the Manitoba reports, the white roses seem to get honorable mention for display, while at the Lakehead, the whites and Peace (with few exceptions) were retarded badly.

The rating given to favourite roses, by members in this region who reported, was: Hybrid Teas, 1 Peace, 2 New Yorker, 3 Crimson Glory. Floribundas: 1 Masquerade, 2, Frensham and Orange Triumph (tie), 3 Alain. Grandiflora: 1 Carrousel, 2 Queen Elizabeth.

As might be expected, Blackspot wins the sweepstakes for diseases with Rust a fair second. Aphids have earned the enmity of practically all those reporting. The writer found these aphids to be of an exceptionally hardy and prolific breed this year. Most of these found the usual sprays much to their liking and only Malathion had any real influence on them. Leaf Rollers were reported from Manitoba while in the Lakehead area, the Leaf Cutter Bee had a festive season.

Winter protection is an important topic of conversation in this Region. The Vane system of a frame or box around each rose, filled with sawdust, leaves or straw and the whole covered with a waterproof cover, seems to be by far the most widely used and the most effective method employed by the Manitoba members. In the Lakehead the two methods used are: (1) digging up the bushes and burying them in an 8 foot pit; (2) mounding up the bushes with ten or more inches of soil and then covering with leaves. One grower here adds a variation of the Vane method in that after hilling his bushes with earth he surrounds each bed with a 2 foot high frame of processed wood, then fills this box with leaves to the top. This is then covered with boards and tarpaper. This Barton method was exceptionally effective over the winter of 1955-56. All of these methods require plenty of snow and in that connection I should like to quote an interesting experience of Mr. E. Smith of Portage La Prairie. "The fall of 1955 I was waiting for a sharp frost before covering my roses. Instead we got snow and more snow. The result was I did not get any roses covered or even cut back; so I considered them a dead loss.

They were covered with four to six feet of snow all winter and when spring came they were there all green and ready to grow. I lost one weakling out of the lot (about thirty). I pruned them properly when the ground was dry enough to walk on and I had good bloom all summer. Have good bloom now and it is 19 Oct., 1956." Are roses hardier than we think?

Most centers report that there is no separate Rose Show, but just a class for roses in the local Horticultural Show. The chief comment on this is that such shows are held too late in the season for the best rose blooms. Port Arthur's Rose Show in July was outstanding from all reports as to location, quality of bloom and the number of entries, double that of the last year. The Rose of the Show was Peace with Symphonie as Reserve Champion, and La Jolla in third place. The decorative classes were outstanding and have increased amazingly both in number of entries and in beauty and quality. The Fort William Show was rated as average due to unfavourable weather.

Although the number of entries was below normal the average quality of the blooms exhibited was high. The best Rose in the Show was a specimen of Rose of Freedom.

Throughout the whole region reports indicate an increasing number of rose enthusiasts and those who are starting to grow roses for the first time. It is a grand thing the way the interest in the Rose is spreading. Perhaps in time the goal will be achieved when everyone in Region 3, who can, will grow and cherish at least one Rose bush.

REGION 5

By W. George Borland, Montreal

In 1955, I reported that more people were interested in roses than ever before. In 1956 more people grew roses, and others who had a few, increased their number, in most cases with newer and better varieties. This interest was also shown by the increase in the number of exhibitors and exhibits at the early and late flower shows.

The Town of Mount Royal Horticultural Society, after postponing their Rose Show two weeks to July 8, surpassed their previous show in the number and quality of exhibits. This year they had 50 per cent more entries than in 1955. More Peace Roses

were shown than any other variety. The white and yellow exhibits were outstanding.

Some of us used the Japanese Aluminum Duster, with a dust composed of 5 different ingredients, and when used regularly, had very little trouble from insects or diseases. The dust used must be done for Roses only.

One of the outstanding features this year was the success of the new Grandifloras. Those who had them want more, and those who did not have them expect to have some in 1957.

1956 was a good growing year for Roses. It started late but was not too warm, just perfect.

In my report last year, I mentioned the fact, that people in this Province have had practically no chance to see a Rose display plot, to aid them in buying Roses. W.H. Perron Ltd.. at l'Abord a Plouffe, now have one. This year it held three each of 137 varieties. It was well worth a visit.

REGION 6

by J.A., Ruffee, Annapolis Royal

Having consulted with other members from various points in Region 6, the general picture for the 1956 season seems to have been very good.

All roses came through the winter in good condition considering the extreme freezing and thawing which we experienced in practically all areas. It appears that we have all adopted more or less the same method of winter protection, mainly hilling up with soil whenever possible, also covering with spruce boughs. This seems to do the trick in most parts of the Province.

Due to the very heavy snow fall in some areas considerable breakage of canes was reported, but in spite of adverse weather conditions there was very little complete loss by winter injury.

Aphids, leaf rollers, mildew, and black spot seem to cause the greatest trouble we have here, although some gardens had a complete absence of mildew, while others had very heavy infestation. Several also report black spot non-existent in their particular area.

Interest in rose culture throughout the Province seems to be growing rapidly, and I believe that there will be an increase of

Rose Hobbyists in the coming year, for although the spring was a very late one, and we had to postpone our annual Rose Show for two weeks, the attendance was considerably above the figures for the preceding year and we are looking forward to still a larger increase in exhibitors and attendance for the 1957 season, at Annapolis Royal.

The Best Rose in the Show award went to Mrs. Marie Cox for a beautiful specimen of Sultane. Other outstanding varieties on the show benches were, Virgo, Opera, Peace, Signora, Diamond Jubilee, Show Girl, Ena Harkness, Chrysler Imperial and of course, Crimson Glory. We also had a wonderful showing of Floribundas. I believe this class is gaining much popularity, which in my opinion it justly deserves,

A report from Halifax indicates that the Hybrid Tea Rose, Margaret, is not only very prolific, but of beautiful form as well and should certainly be a worthwhile addition to any rose garden

All in all we experienced a wonderful summer. The late Autumn, however, was cold with much rain, causing considerable damage to our fall bloom, and balling up of some varieties, named Lily Pons, Karl Herbst and Diamond Jubilee. November and December months were very mild with hardly any frost but in January winter really struck hard, and our plants were anything but dormant. We not only had sub-zero temperatures, but also a tremendous fall of snow which completely covered our plants. This of course would have been very good protection had the snow remained. January 22 bought a severe thaw which I am sure is bound to cause incalculable damage. At time of writing we are again experiencing very cold weather and heavy snow fall so it is difficult to predict just what condition our roses will be in as a result of this hard and most unusual winter. All we can do is hope for the best.

The ability of the rose to survive is like a miracle, and I feel certain that when June rolls around we will once again be overwhelmed with their magnificent beauty.

My own experiences and observations have been supplemented by reports which I received from other growers in various parts of the Province. I wish to thank Messrs. David Oland, Halifax, T.A. Pugsley, Chester; H.W. Hussey, Sheet Harbour and Mrs. Marie Cox, Round Hill for their valuable contributions.

REGION 7

By G.C. Warren, Charlottetown

Separated as we are in Region 7, which comprises all of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, and with as yet no regional activities to bind us together, there is still an amazing display of co-operation and good fellowship which has to be experienced to be appreciated. The number of growers is increasing rapidly and in a few years this could well be a banner district of the Society. The sale of rose bushes was up some twenty percent in 1956 over 1955, the total number sold being in excess of 7,500. These were divided almost equally between Hybrid Teas and Floribundas.

Most growers have gone on record as being well pleased with last season's weather, which was rather on the cool and dry side, although frequent light showers were experienced. Insects and diseases offered no special problems and quite a few growers adopted the new general purpose spray consisting of 4 ozs. Methoxychlor 50 percent wettable; 5 ozs. Malathion 25 percent; 3 ozs. Ferbam or Captan; in 10 gals. water.

While not ideal, rose culture is not difficult in this area, our chief problem being winter killing. Actually, few growers like to admit to winter losses but it is my experience that a small to medium number of replacements must be expected each year, particularly among the Hybrid Teas. The Hybrid Perpetuals and Floribundas are quite hardy. Our Climbers are especially vulnerable to winter injury. Nothing superior to mounding with soil has yet been suggested for winter covering.

Trends in rose growing are difficult to evaluate, but there is an evident swing to the Floribundas which are hardier and freer blooming as a class than are the Hybrid Teas. This trend is likely to increase as newer and better Floribundas appear.

Still leading the parade in local variety popularity is Peace. Indeed, so easy is this selection to flower that the best growers are almost disdainful of its ease of culture. Following closely on the heels of Peace is that grand variety, Crimson Glory. After these two varieties are eliminated, opinions vary widely, and out of 28 questionnaires sent out, some 20 replies were received listing 20 different varieties for third position. The varieties which appear to have won favor over a wide territory are as follows:

HYBRID TEAS - Chrysler Imperial, Queen of the Lakes, Mojave,

Helen Traubel, McGredy's Yellow, Talisman, Braircliff, Etoile de Holland, Sutter's Gold, Opera, Grandmere Jenny, Poinsettia, Charles Mallerin, Capistrano, Michele Meilland, Virgo, Condesa de Sastago, Independence, Picture, The Doctor, Dr. F. Debat, Texas Centennial, Eden Rose, Betty Uprichard.

FLORIBUNDAS - Smiles, Else Poulsen, Pinocchio, Frensham, Fashion, Red Pinocchio, Alain, Masquerade, Donald Prior Vogue, Annemette Poulsen, Tantau's Surprise.

The Only HYBRID PERPETUAL mentioned was Frau Karl Druschki. This is a grand old rose and I am of the opinion that more Perpetuals should be grown in this area because of their extreme hardiness.

The only unfavourable reports received seemed to centre on Lily Pons and Charles Mallerin. The first named grew poorly because of the cool, wet weather and the Mallerin rose was repeatedly criticized for its shy blooming habit. However, many are of the opinion that the quality of Charles Mallerin amply compensates for any defects inherent in the variety.

Some opinions were also expressed regarding the remoteness of the central Committee as a whole. This is a difficult feature to overcome but my own view is that regional shows sponsored by the Central Committee would do much to overcome this objection. I would go further and suggest that, where possible, a member of the Central Committee should attend these shows in the capacity of a judge. As our membership grows it may not be too much to expect that local branches may be formed with delegates attending the annual meeting.

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CLEARING HOUSE

by the Editor

We are pleased to record this year an increase of nine contributors over the number who furnished reports for the 1956 Edition and, as eight of last year's commentators are not represented in this discussion, the number of new participants is actually seventeen. We appreciate the co-operation of the thirty-three contributors whose names are mentioned below.

As in the past we have limited the review to varieties introduced within the past five years, with an occasional exception, and have indicated when known the number of bushes grown, the type of soil, the sun exposure and the understock on which the Roses are budded. In several cases the date of American introduction differs slightly from the date of introduction in Great Britain and Continental Europe and in such cases we have considered as applicable the more recent date, viz., that when stock became available from sources on this side of the Atlantic.

In noting variations in the variety appraisals of those reporting, we assume that readers will take into consideration the differences in climatic conditions prevailing.

LIST of CONTRIBUTORS

with Name, Address, Nature of Soil and Sun Exposure

Bartlett, Mr. S. B., 151 Fairlawn Ave. Toronto, Ont.; clay loam; full sunshine
Barton, Mr. M., 441 Hebert St., Port Arthur, Ont.; clay loam; full sunshine
Blakeney, Mr. Frederick, 2,044 Salisbury Ave., South Burnaby, B.C.; sandy loam; full sunshine
Borland, Mr. W. George, 418 New Birks Building, Montreal, Que.; sandy loam; partial to heavy shade
Buchanan, Mr. W. C., 189 Park St., Sydney, N. S.; sandy loam; full sunshine
Clarke, Mr. W. G., 322 Senlac Rd., Willowdale, Ont.; clay loam; full sunshine
Dufton, Mr. F. F., Housey's Rapids, Muskoka, Ont.; clay loam; full sunshine to partial shade
Faulkner, Mrs. G. C., 3,290 West 48th Ave., Vancouver 13, B. C.; sandy loam full sunshine to partial shade
Gallagher, Mrs. J. J., "Glengariff", St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que.; clay loam full sunshine to partial shade
Galloway, Mr. L. M., Strathroy, Ont.; sandy loam; full sunshine to part shade
Hamilton, Mr. D. T., 67 Kirkland St., Guelph, Ont.; clay loam; full sunshine
Horton, Mr. J. W., 1,976 West King Edward Ave., Vancouver, B. C.; clay loam; full sunshine with afternoon shade
Jubien, Mr. E. B., 150 Vivian Ave., Town of Mount Royal, Montreal 16, Que. clay loam; full sunshine
Keenan, Mr. W. J., 107 Cortleigh Blvd., Toronto, Ont.; clay loam; full sunshine to partial shade

Lawton, Mr. J. W., 1,179 Princess Ave., London, Ont.; sandy loam; full sun
Matthews, Mrs. M. E., 1,207 West 50th Ave., Vancouver, B. C.; sandy loam full sunshine to partial shade
Mitchell, Mr. Emerson, 1,557 Bruce Ave., Windsor, Ont.; clay loam; full sun
Murdoch, Mrs. R. E., 2,288 Nelson Ave., West Vancouver, B. C.; sandy loam full sunshine to partial shade
MacAndrews, Prof. A. H., 206 Dewitt Rd., Syracuse 3, N. Y., U. S. A.; heavy clay; full sunshine
MacKenzie, Mr. G. W., 17 Edenbridge Dr., Toronto 18, Ont.; light loam; full sunshine
McNeill, Mr. W. J., 145 Roxborough Ave., Oshawa Ont.; heavy clay; full sun
Norton, Mr. A. A., 22 Eastview Cres., Toronto, Ont.; clay loam; full sunshine
Nunn, Mr. Lewis, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.; clay loam; full sunshine
Parker, Mr.F.N., Westholme, Vancouver Isl., B.C.; heavy clay; full sunshine
Rice, Mr. Ellwood C., 4,704 20th St., Vernon, B. C.; sandy loam; full sunshine to partial shade
Reid, Dr. W. H., Port Rowan, Ont.; clay loam; full sunshine to partial shade
Selwood, Mr. Archie, 3,791 Arbutus St., Vancouver 8, B. C.; sandy loam; full sunshine to partial shade
Semple, Mr. R. S., 5,101 Connaught Ave., Montreal, Que.; sandy loam; partial shade
Stollery, Mr. Alan, 281 Heath St. E., Toronto, Ont.; clay loam; partial shade
Westbrook, Mr. H. C., 48 Prospect Ave., Port Arthur, Ont.; clay loam; full sunshine
Wilson, Mrs. Clifford T., 80 Ellerslie Ave., Willowdale, Ont.; clay loam; full sunshine to partial shade
Witmer, Mr. J. W., Hespeler, Ont.; sandy loam; full sunshine
Webster, Mr. A. J., 21 Queen St., S., Streetsville, Ont.; heavy clay; full sun

The following abbreviations apply throughout: Years — Yrs.; Plants: — Pls.; Understocks: Canina — Can.; Multiflora — Mult.; Ragged Robin — R. R.; Dr. Huey — Huey.

Amy Vanderbilt, Fl. (Boerner, '56) While Prof. McAndrews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) admires the lavender-lilac buds he has observed that the open blooms acquire a variety of shades as they age. He suggests that it may be useful in decorative arrangements indoors although generally unattractive in the garden. To date growth has been weak.

Anne Letts, H. T. (Letts, '53) Mrs. Murdoch and Mr. Selwood, who observed this newcomer in a Vancouver nursery, were both favourably impressed and have ordered stock. The growth appeared to be strong and the foliage glossy, while the perfectly formed blooms of soft pink are reminiscent of Eterna Giovinezza (Eternal Youth), but with better lasting qualities. Mr. Selwood risks the opinion that this variety cannot be ignored by lovers of good form in Roses.

Ardelle, H. T. (Eddie, '56) Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) describes this as a very full bloom of exhibition type, white, occasionally flushed very pale pink. He appraises it as excellent in a favourable season — which leaves us wondering about its behaviour during prolonged periods of rainfall!

Atombombe, Fl. (Kordes, int. Wheatcroft, '55) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports a bushy plant with clean, healthy foliage and brilliant, light scarlet blooms produced in clusters. He refers to this seedling of Sondermeldung (Independence) as a real eye-catcher.

Audie Murphy, H. T. (Lammerts, '56) Mrs. Faulkner, who was attracted by this Rose when in Portland, Ore., describes the lovely blooms as light, two-

toned red in colour and produced on long, straight stems. She has planted stock and will report more fully next year.

Bacchus, H.T. (Dickson, '51) Expressions of satisfaction with the all-round performance of this Rose are furnished by Messrs. Bartlett (3 pls.; 3 yrs. Can.), Buchanan (5 pls.; 1-2 yrs.;Can.), Keenan (3 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Can.), McNeill (2 pls.; 2yrs. Can.) and Norton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 4 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.). Mrs. Murdoch (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) and Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) agree that this is a worthwhile Rose but they prefer Volcano because of the superior colour of the latter. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is cautious in his approach, commenting that neither of his plants made much growth. The few blooms produced, however, were superb so he is doubling his stock. Its first-year behaviour in the Editor's garden (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) was not outstanding so we shall withhold judgment pending further observation.

Baden-Baden, H.T. (Kordes, '53) Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) reports strong, erect growth and shapely, fragrant blooms of rich crimson freely produced. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is disappointed with its first-year performance, recording poor growth, few blooms and short stems but very bright scarlet colour.

Bayadere, H.T. (Mallerin, '54) Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) regards this as an outstanding variety in all respects — strong growth and an abundance of large, shapely, orange-pink blooms of surpassing beauty.

Beaute, H.T. (Mallerin, '54) Mr. Buchanan's affection for this Rose (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) remains undiminished. He regards the deep, apricot-orange blooms of heavy substance as amongst the most attractive in his garden. The foliage is large, dark green and healthy. The first-year impressions of Mrs. Murdoch (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) are quite mixed. She finds the rich colour quite striking but the blooms are thin and of rather poor quality..Mr. Selwood (1 pl:; 1 yr.; Can.), who has observed this variety planted in quantity in a Vancouver nursery, agrees that the fragrant blooms are most attractive with respect to both form and colour.

Belle Blonde, H.T. (Meilland, '55) Its behaviour in its first season in Mr. Dufton's garden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) was sufficiently exciting to cause him to look forward impatiently to 1957, his only criticism being that a few split-centred blooms appeared. Mr. Galloway's specimen (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) was in bad condition when received and it failed to survive. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports vigorous and spreading growth and butter-yellow blooms of excellent form freely produced. He noted some fading of colour as the blooms matured. Mr. Witmer (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) indicates slow growth and will await further observation before offering comment.

Bettina, H.T. (Meilland, '53) Mr. Buchanan (4 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 1 Can., 3 Mult.) praises the unusual colour — brilliant orange, occasionally with bronze and pink tints. The blooms last well and win the plaudits of all garden visitors. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) was intrigued by the gorgeous, bronze-orange colour but owing to the prolonged cold, dull weather the blooms were produced sparingly and she would like to observe it under more favourable conditions before passing judgment. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) regards it as very promising. He had strong, erect growth and pleasing blooms. Dr. Reid comments that the blooms do not resemble the catalogue descriptions or illustrations.(1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.). He describes the colour as bright cinnamon-red, somewhat similar to Radar but with more cinnamon and, of course, less of the red tint. He reports a moderately vigorous and symmetrical plant and medium sized blooms of good substance but with no fragrance.

Blossomtime, L.C. (Bosley, '51) This is a favourite of Mr. Clarke (11 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) whose plants bloom continuously when liberally fed. The shapely, pink blooms are of Hybrid Tea quality and the foliage healthy except for a little mildew which submitted readily to treatment with Karathane. It is a moderate Climber, varying in height from four to six feet. The Editor (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is in substantial agreement with Mr. Clarke. In the cool wet season of 1956, however, we found the colour rather harsh at times. In bright, sunny weather it is superb.

Bonn, H. Mosc. (Kordes, '51) Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) finds this colourful shrub very pleasing. The semi-double blooms are produced in large trusses intermittently throughout the season and their dazzling colour resembles that of one of its parents, Sondermeldung, at its best. The Editor (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) agrees although our plant reached a height of only five feet as against eight feet mentioned by Mr. Parker.

Border King, Fl. (de Ruiter, '51) Messrs. Dufton (12 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) Keenan (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Can.) and the Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) are in agreement that this is an excellent Rose in its class, — sturdy growth, abundant bloom in clusters and sparkling colour.

Border Queen, Fl. (de Ruiter, '51) Mr. Dufton (4 pls.; 4 yrs.; Can.) and the Editor (6 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) blend their voices in praise of this charming variety of bushy but rather low growth. The semi-single, coral-salmon blooms are most decorative, their distinctiveness being enhanced by their wavy petals and they are borne continuously throughout the season in clusters of varying size.

Bridal Robe, H.T. (McGredy, '53) Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) was disappointed with its growth but he was rewarded with a few magnificent, fragrant blooms. Mr. McNeill (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is favourably impressed by the well formed, medium sized blooms and is increasing his planting. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) displays enthusiasm over this Rose, even to the point of predicting that it will soon be recognized as the finest white exhibition variety. The Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is less than satisfied with its behaviour to date. One of our bushes suffered a lingering death while the other failed to make much growth. Several small but otherwise lovely blooms appeared so we are hopeful of better performance when fully established.

Brilliant, H.T. (Kordes, '52) (Known as "Sclosser's Brilliant" in Europe and as "Detroiter" in the United States.) This Rose has a friend in Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) who has ordered more stock. The blooms, which have excellent substance, are amongst the largest in his garden in the red group. Mr. Mitchell (2 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports upright growth and deep scarlet blooms, some of which are of exhibition quality. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs. Can.) refers to tall growth and bright red blooms of much substance which are excellent for cutting. He has noted that the plant has one or two blooms at all times throughout the season. Its performance is only fair for Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) although he has observed fine specimens of it elsewhere. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) complains that due to the foul spring conditions in 1956 his plants were slow in becoming established. He has gazed into a crystal ball, however, and can detect interesting possibilities for this Rose. The Editor (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) continues to enjoy the shapely substantial blooms which are held well aloft on a plant of satisfactory vigour.

Brownell's Yellow Pillar No. 84, L.C. (Brownell, '54) Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) regards this more as a Shrub than as a Climber. It is

hardy without protection and blooms continuously from June until stopped by hard frost. The blooms resemble those of Goldilocks but are larger.

Brownell's Pink Pillar No. 82, L. C. (Brownell, '54) Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is optimistic over the prospects of this vigorous shrub which produced canes up to seven feet in its first season and yielded a fair number of attractive, well formed, lasting blooms. He is ordering five more bushes.

Buccaneer, Gr. (Swim, '52) Mr. Blakeney (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) finds the colour pleasing but is critical of the form of the blooms and of the tall, untidy habit of growth. Mr. Borland (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports well shaped buds carried on long stems and bright yellow colour which was well held. Growth was strong and the foliage free from disease. Its performance continues to be unsatisfactory for Mr. Dufton (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; R.R.) who records bitter disappointment. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) finds its bright yellow blooms very attractive and Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) agrees, adding that it has shown improvement both in bloom production and in vigour. He would not be without it. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) goes along with Mr. Borland, commenting, however, that the blooms were thin when open and that bloom production was poor. Mr. Rice repeats the encomiums paid this Rose with the additional comment that it is as floriferous as a Floribunda and helps to carry colour through the hot summer months. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) admits its good qualities but, like Mr. Parker, finds the open blooms thin and fleeting. He will not discard it but should it succumb for any reason he would not replace it. Mr. Stollery (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) has parted company with this Rose and his plants are now located in a neighbour's garden. He found the blooms quite lacking in quality. In the Editor's garden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) after a fine performance in 1955 it behaved badly in its second year, apparently resenting the prolonged coolness and excessive moisture of the 1956 season. We are inclined to share Mr. Selwood's attitude toward this variety.

Burnaby, H.T. (Eddie, '51) Messrs. Buchanan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.), Dufton (18 pls.; 2-4 yrs.; Mult.), Keenan (2 pls.; 2-4 yrs.; Mult.), Mrs. Murdoch (5 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult. and Can.), Messrs. Parker (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.), Rice (10 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.), Selwood (5 pls.; 5 yrs.; Mult.) and Mrs. Wilson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) in unison declare this to be one of the best Hybrid Teas available, Mr. Dufton even proclaiming it to be the world's finest! Messrs. Clarke)2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.), Hamilton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.), McNeill (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.), Westbrook (1 pl.;4 yrs.;Mult.), and the Editor (3 pls.;1-2 yrs.;Mult. and Can.) concur in the pangyrics of the first group but with the reservation that bloom production is sparse. Mr. Westbrook still complains that he receives no co-operation from this Rose on Show Day! (He apparently has not reformed Ed.) To meet the situation he is increasing his stock - an excellent solution. Mr.McNeill mentions blackspot but other reports do not indicate a higher-than average degree of susceptibility. Mrs. Gallagher (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) is sure that it tried its best in the dull 1956 season but obviously she was disappointed with its performance although admitting that she was rewarded with a few fine blooms during the occasional brief periods of warm sunshine. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) reports that his specimen is still alive although it has accomplished little, apparently reluctant to grow but afraid to die.

Candleglow, H.T. (Germain, '51) This Rose has shown great improvement over its first year performance in Dr. Reid's garden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.)

Growth is tall and the attractive, light apricot blooms are borne on long, erect stems and have excellent lasting powers when cut.

Cannes Festival, H.T. (Meilland, '51) The first year impressions of Mr. Dufton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) are favourable and he suggests that this may turn out to be a very desirable variety. In its first season Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) found the growth poor but his plant produced a fair number of well-formed blooms of wonderful colour. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is very pleased, referring to good growth, healthy foliage and fair bloom production. He finds the blooms very attractive with respect to both form and colour. The experience of the Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) was similar to that of Dr. Reid. The colour is a deep yellow, veined with darker tones.

Charming Maid, Fl. (Le Grice, '53) Mr. Buchanan (4 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) regards this as an outstanding introduction in all respects. He reports that the lovely, salmon-orange blooms were produced continuously all summer on strong bushy plants. Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is delighted with the large, single blooms of pleasing colour and with the vigour displayed by his plants. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) has a feeling he's falling——for Charming Maid as has also the Editor (4 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) who finds the growth tall, the foliage distinctive and the single blooms quite unique although not produced as freely as one might desire. This is a seedling of Mrs. Sam. McGredy and the colour, both of blooms and foliage, resembles that of the parent.

Chief Seattle, H.T. (Swim, '51) Its first season performance in Mr. Dufton's garden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) was not encouraging while Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) has finally managed to give away his specimen. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Mult.), while satified with its vigour and disease resistance, is unhappy about the weak, indefinite colour of the blooms which are attractive only in autumn. It appears to have a friend in Mr. Parker (1 pl. 3 yrs.; Mult.) who reports a substantial improvement in growth and attractive blooms which are produced rather sparingly. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) avers that it is pleasing under favourable conditions but quite useless in a cold wet season. Like Mr.Lawton he finds it at its best in autumn.

Chrysler Imperial, H.T. (Lammerts, '52) This Rose fails to excite Mr. Bartlett (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) who rates it average only. The blooms are pleasing at times but they often discolour badly. While slow in becoming established for Mr. Barton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) it made strong growth in 1956 and produced an abundance of excellent blooms. Mr. Borland (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is dissatisfied and mentions that his plant was a poor specimen when received. After four years of mediocre performance Mr. Dufton (3 pls. 4 yrs.; R.R.) has finally been rewarded with some very beautifull blooms. He now admits the possibility that this Rose may be as good as some reporters claim it to be. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl:; 2 yrs.; Huey) reports satisfactory growth and sumptuous, velvety crimson blooms while Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) complains of blue tints in the colour. Mr. Hamilton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) emphasizes the powerful fragrance of the blooms a few of which were spectacular but the vast majority ordinary. It is a favourite of Mr. Jubien (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) who refers to sturdy growth and an abundance of well-formed, richly-coloured blooms. Mrs. Matthews agrees with Mr. Jubien, praising the vigour and health of the plant and the vivid crimson blooms with darker overtones. Mr.Mitchell who is privileged to observe 400 plants of this variety in a large industrial garden at Windsor, still considers this a first-class crimson variety. Mrs. Murdoch (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) commends the dark crimson

fragrant blooms but considers this Rose inferior to several other red varieties. Mr. McNeill (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) terms it one of the best red varieties. He reports tall growth and plenty of fragrant blooms on strong stems. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) complains of mildew and comments that the fragrant blooms lose colour rapidly. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Mult.) regrets that the colour is dull as otherwise this is a very satisfactory Rose. While admitting that it is not without merit Mr. Stollery (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) has discarded it because it falls below the standard of a half-dozen other reds. Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can. and Mult.) pronounces this an excellent Rose. He reports tall but compact growth, a high degree of disease resistance and a high percentage of exhibition blooms, some of which, however, are dull in colour. Mrs. Wilson has only praise for it — vigour, floriferousness, fragrance, form and colour. The Editor (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) agrees with Mr. Selwood.

Circus, Fl. (Swim, '56) Mr. Borland (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) finds this yellow-carmine blend quite interesting. He reports a round, low bush, healthy foliage, and profuse bloom. Mr. Clarke (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) admires the beautiful buds and the interesting colour change as the blooms develop. The leathery foliage is disease-resistant and the growth strong. Mr. Dufton (3 pls. 1 yr.; Mult.) notes that it is very conspicuous in the garden and ventures the opinion that it will become popular. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) comments that it resembles Masquerade but with more definite colouring and better form. To Mr. Hamilton (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) the colour progression is pleasing at all stages and bloom production excellent. He has observed that the lovely foliage is susceptible to blackspot. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is pleased with its first year behaviour, referring to attractive colour, floriferousness, vigorous growth and healthy foliage. Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) duplicates Mr. Lawton's comment. This colourful Rose attracts much attention in the garden of Prof. McAndrews (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) who describes it as a larger and more double Masquerade. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1 yr. Mult.) strongly recommends this variety which he prefers to Masquerade. He finds it bushy, compact, healthy and free-flowering. Mr. Rice is pleased with its compact growth habit, its abundance of good foliage and its productive capacity. It attracts much attention in his garden and is always in bloom. Mr. Semple (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) finds the buds very attractive but is disappointed in the mature blooms, also in weak growth.

Cleopatra, H.T. (Kordes, '56) (Known in Europe as "Kleopatra".) Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports bushy plants, glossy foliage and brilliant scarlet-and-gold bi-coloured blooms.

Climbing Pinkie, Cl. Fl. (Armstrong, '52) In its first year in Mr. Galloway's garden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) this sport of the popular Floribunda Pinkie, bloomed but did not climb.

Cocorico, Fl. (Meilland, '51) Messrs. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.), Dufton (13 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.), Parker (4 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.), Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) and the Editor (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) esteem this Rose highly for its sparkling colour, free-blooming qualities, symmetrical growth and healthy foliage, the only reservation being from Mr. Parker who has observed that rain mars the colour to some extent. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) lauds the brilliant colour but would welcome greater vigour and more bloom.

Concerto, Fl. (Meilland, '53) Mr. Buchanan (1 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) regards this as a very meritorious variety, referring to its vigorous growth, pro-

lific bloom, healthy foliage and its medium-sized, fiery scarlet, semi-double blooms. Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) comments that so many recent introductions of similar colouring have appeared that it is difficult to choose amongst them. He insists, however, that this variety does not suffer from comparison with others. Mr.Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) praises the brilliant colour but would like to see better growth. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports a good bush with longer than average stems. He values this Rose for cutting. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) records strong growth and satisfactory bloom production. He is increasing his stock. Mr. Semple (1 pl.; 1 yr. Mult.) finds the orange-vermilion blooms very attractive. His plant commenced blooming early in the season but its autumn performance was disappointing. The Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) agrees with Mr. Parker.

Confidence H.T. (Meilland, '51) This has become a permanent resident in Mr. Dufton's garden (9 pls.; 1-2 years., Can.) and he predicts that it will be with us indefinitely. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) also expresses satisfaction with its vigour, prolificacy and attractive blooms. Mr. Keenan (2 pls; 2 yrs.; Huey.) agrees but points out that the colour is adversely affected by rain and that this Rose requires warm, dry weather for best results. Prof. MacÄndrews (6 pls.; 1 yr.; 6 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) views it with a friendly eye referring to large, high-centred, peach-pink and cream blooms. He mentions however, that in periods of inclement weather the colour becomes unpleasant. It also enjoys the confidence (Ouch!) of Mr: Parker (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) who refers approvingly to its large, beautiful blooms freely produced on strong erect stems. Mr. Rice (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) joins the chorus of praise for the perfection of form and delightful blending of colour in the large blooms. It has failed to impress Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) who is critical of the indefinite colour and sparse bloom. The Editor's solitary specimen of this variety suffered severely in the trial by water experienced in the spring of 1956 so we have discarded it and are planting fresh stock this spring in the hope that it will prove to be as satisfactory as many of our friends claim.

Coppelia, H.T. (Meilland, '52) Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports a very bushy, low growing plant which bears profusely exceedingly attractive fragrant blooms of good substance which last well when cut. He considers it the best of his new plantings of 1956 and one of the best bedders in existence — high praise, indeed, from a discriminating observer. The blooms have the appealing form of the Ophelia family but with stronger colour which is a blend of orange and pink.

Coy Colleen, H.T. (McGredy, '53) Mr. Bartlett (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) affirms that this Rose can produce blooms of indescribable beauty but his plants have shown only moderate vigour and do not appear entirely happy. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) becomes dreamy-eyed as he recalls the long, tapering, milky white buds with reddish-pink markings which are very freely produced on strong, erect stems. The plants of Coy Colleen are the first port-of-call on his early morning tour of the garden — just to gaze upon the charming new buds. He admits, however, that the open blooms are thin. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) also admires the exquisite buds but, like Mr. Bartlett, would appreciate stronger growth. (The Editor has this variety under order but in the light of Mr. Parker's complete and unconditional surrender we now wonder whether or not there is danger of our being lead "down the garden path".)

Crimson Shower, H.W. (Norman, '51) Mr.Galloway (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; Can.) rates this the best red Rambler which also makes an excellent Weeping Stan-

dard. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) submits a similar report.

Danse de Feu, L.C. (Mallerin,'54) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) thinks highly of this Rose although up to date it has not been recurrent blooming. It appears to be hardy without protection and the large, orange-vermilion blooms are very striking.

Daphne Gandy, Fl. (Leenders,'52) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) considers this an outstanding variety. The large blooms, often 4" in diameter are bright, rich crimson and are freely produced.

Dean Collins, Gr. (Lammerts, '52) Prof. MacAndrews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) finds this to be another of life's disappointments. The rosy-red, double blooms are produced sparingly and they suffer severely in wet weather.

Dortmund L.C. (Kordes,'53) Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports conspicuous, bright scarlet blooms with lighter centres produced recurrently. He comments on the hard, glossy, holly-like, deeply serrated foliage and predicts that this Rose will become popular when known.

Dr. F. Debat H.T. (Meilland,'48 in Europe and '52 in U. S. A.) Mrs. Gallagher (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.), Messrs. Galloway (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.), Horton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.), Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.), Mitchell (50 pls.; 3 yrs. Can. and Mult.), Norton (10 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Can.), Parker (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.), Dr. Reid (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.), Messrs. Selwood (2 pls.; 4-5 yrs.;Mult.) Westbrook (5 pls.; 1-3 yrs.; Can.) and the Editor (6 pls.; 2 yrs.;Can.) are unanimous in expressing appreciation of the outstanding merit of this Rose although several of our friends are mildly critical of its productive capacity. There is entire agreement, however, with respect to bloom quality, vigour and disease resistance. Mr. Hamilton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) received a poor plant which has failed to make much growth but he obtained a few well-formed blooms of very attractive colour and he is hopeful.

Eden Rose, H.T. (Meilland,'50 in Europe and '53 in U. S. A.) Mrs. Faulkner (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is pleased with its record in her garden. She reports strong growth, healthy foliage and many shapely blooms. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is enamoured of the perfectly formed, colourful blooms while both growth and bloom production improved substantially in its second season. It has proven to be a disappointment to Mrs. Murdoch (2 pls.; 2 yrs. Mult.) while Mr. Rice is reluctant to express an opinion and will observe it further. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) disapproves of the form of the blooms and also deplores their scarcity. Mr. Stollery (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) joins in the criticism, recording disapproval of the rather flat shape of the mature blooms and adding that it does not bloom freely. He is satisfied, however, with its fine plant characteristics.

E.J. Baldwin, H.T. Robinson,'52) This Rose has not done well for Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) who, however, will continue to observe it for another year. The Editor (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.;Can.) considers this one of his better yellow varieties, our principal criticism being that bloom production could be better. The blooms are of excellent quality and their colour is a very clear yellow. Growth has been moderate.

Embers, Fl. (Swim, '52 Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Huey) finds this dark crimson Floribunda very pleasing, particularly in warm, dry weather. He reports good growth and profuse bloom, also blackspot in periods of prolonged rainfall.

Ethel Sanday H.T. (Mee, '54) Messrs. Bartlett (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) Dufton (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) and the Editor (2 pls. 1-2 yrs.; Can.) all praise the early season performance of this much publicized Rose bue complain of weak colour in autumn. Growth was moderately vigorous and the substantial, apricot-yellow blooms were magnificent in June. Messrs. Buchanan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) and Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) are both pleased with its first year behaviour. Mr. Keenan observed mass plantings of this Rose in England and was very favourably impressed. He will increase his stock. Mr. Mitchell (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) considers it one of the best yellow varieties, referring to its upright growth, healthy foliage and full shapely, apricot-yellow blooms. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is disappointed. While growth was satisfactory the blooms failed to fulfil the early promise of the buds with respect to both form aind colour, while bloom production was poor. This variety has also failed to meet the expectations of Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) . While he found the blooms attractive the foliage displayed very little resistance to rust and blackspot and he is not impressed.

Florence Mary Morse, Fl. (Kordes, '51) Mr. Dufton (7 pls.; 3-4 yrs.;Can.) and the Editor (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) agree that this is a very satisfactory variety. The brilliant, unfading, scarlet blooms are produced in abundance on vigorous, disease resistant plants. It deserves wider recognition than it enjoys at present. While originally introduced as a Hybrid Eglanteria its plant. characteristics and recurrent blooming habit would seem to justify its inclusion in the Floribunda group.

Fred Howard H.T (H. & S., '51) Mr. Clarke (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) finds the blooms attractive in early summer but very ordinary for the remainder of the season. He reports the foliage as disease resistant but he dislikes the tall, ungainly growth and the ugly buds. It has been dicarded by Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 4 .; Mult.) and the Editor (1 pl. 2 yrs.; Mult.) while Mr. Hamilton (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) refers to vigorous growth, healthy foliage and profuse bloom. He finds the flowers, which are beloved by thrips, to be quite uninteresting. Mr. Lawton's experience (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) parallels that of Mr. Hamilton although he had stronger colour in 1956 than in any previous season. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) admires the fine plant but declares that only occasionally are the blooms attractive. It apparently enjoyed the cool season in Mr. Westbrook's garden (2 pls. 2-3 yrs.; Can. and Mult.) and staged a fine performance - strong growth and an abundance of blooms of good quality.

Fred Streeter, H.T. (Kordes, '55) Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) lost one plant but the survivors have performed well. The fragrant, well formed blooms are clear yellow in colour and very satisfactory for cutting. This Rose should not be confused with a Moyesii hybrid of the same name introduced in England by Messrs. Hilling.

Frensham's Companion, Fl. (Morse, '52) Mr. Buchanan (6 pls.; 2 yrs. Can.) comments that the growth habit and prolificacy are similar to those of the parent, Frensham, but the blooms are reddish-cerise in colour. The Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) agrees but finds the colour disagreeable.

Friedrich Schwarz, H.T. (Kordes, '51) Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) admires the richly fragrant, crimson blooms of excellent substance which are useful for cutting and often for exhibition. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) has been unable to detect any fragrance and he is critical of the dull colour and

flat form of the blooms. He reports tall growth and attractive, pointed buds which, however, do not fulfil their early promise.

Frolic, Fl. (Swim, '53) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.;2 yrs.; Can.) has been richly rewarded by a profusion of attractive pink blooms and is well pleased as is also Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) who submits a similar report.

F.W. Alesworth, H.T. (Norman, '53) The comments of Messrs. Keenan (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) and Stollery (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) are almost identical. They both express admiration for the large, dark crimson blooms which are carried on long stems. The plant characteristics are first-class.

Gertrud Westphal, Fl. (Kordes, '51) Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) and the Editor (4 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) rise and salute this charming, happy, low-growing Rose which is constantly in bloom and very suitable for foreground planting. The large, semi-double blooms are dazzling orange-vermilion in colour and, of course, this gay little miss should not be planted in close proximity to cold pink varieties.

Glacier, Fl. (Boerner, '52) Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) considers this at least equal to Dagmar Spath and Irene of Denmark in attractiveness and he observed no marked susceptibility to blackspot. The Editor (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) lost one of his plants, both of which had been weakened by blackspot in 1955. We admire the good-sized blooms and in 1956 disease was kept well under control by frequent and thorough sprayings with Captan. We have noted that Glacier is less generous with its blooms than either Dagmar Spath or Irene of Denmark but the flowers are more handsome and substantial than those of the former.

Golden Masterpiece, H.T. (Boerner, '54) This Rose apparently needs friends and it finds one in Mr. Buchanan (4 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) who indulges in enthusiastic praise of the large, fragrant, deep yellow blooms which last well both when cut or left on the bush. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) complains of poor growth, sparse bloom and severe blackspot while Prof. MacAndrews (6 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) also expresses disappointment, referring to poor growth and loosely formed blooms. Mr. McNeill (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) finds bloom production fair, better in autumn than in June. He is pleased with its buds but not the blackspot! Mr: Parker (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) records tall growth but very few blooms, mostly of poor quality. He will give it one more year in which to prove its worth. Dr. Reid's report (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) is similar. His plant, consisting of two tall stems, bloomed very sparsely and, although the blooms were of good colour, they lacked substance. He considers this variety inferior to Marcelle Gret. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) remarks tersely that it is good only in the bud stage. Mr. Stollery (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) is not favourably impressed. The first bloom of the season was sensational but those that followed were much inferior and quite uninteresting. They opened flat very quickly. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) views it with mixed emotions. He is pleased with its vigour and the non-fading colour of its blooms but he finds the foliage highly susceptible to blackspot. All factors considered, it falls far short of the standard set by McGredy's Yellow. The Editor (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) is unable to enthuse over it —-tall, shy-blooming and with weak foliage. We have observed nothing that would justify the extravagant advertising it has received.

Grand Gala, H.T. (Meilland, '54) Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) finds the unusual colour quite exciting — rich red on the inside of the petals with silvery white reverse. Mr. Dufton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) dislikes the col-

our combination which he finds quite distressing. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) received a poor plant which was slow in making growth. He finds the colour interesting but is critical of the form of the blooms, the centre petals being too short. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is inclined to view it with favour, commenting that as the season advanced its appeal became stronger. He reports a low-growing bush, ample foliage and bomb-shaped buds and blooms of bright strawberry red with a silvery reverse overlaid with a faint bluish tint. The Editor (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is in agreement with Mr. Parker.

Grandmaster, H. Mosc. (Kordes, '52) Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Can.) continues to appreciate the virtues of this recurrent blooming, 6 - foot shrub. The single, apricot blooms are attractive in all stages of development. Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) reports that growth is steadily improving. His bushes seem hardy and disease resistant. It is a favourite of Mr. Parker (2 pls. 3 yrs.; Mult.) who finds the single blooms very decorative. Growth is sturdy and upright and bloom production continues well into late autumn. The Editor (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is fond of the soft apricot blooms but our plant in its first season seemed reluctant to grow.

Handsome Red, H.T. (Brownell, '54) After a disappointing performance in 1955 this Rose has become reinstated in Mr Galloway's affections on the basis of its effectiveness in 1956. Although the blooms are not up to exhibition requirements they are the brightest red in his garden. The plants are quite hardy and the foliage was entirely free from blackspot even though others nearby were affected.

Happiness, H.T. (Meilland, '51) (Originally named "Rouge Meilland" and known by the latter name in Europe). It is the poorest producer in Mr. Galloway's garden (3 pls.; 1-3 yrs.; Can. and Mult.) but surprises him occasionally with a bloom of superlative excellence. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) has discarded it while Mr. Semple (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports that the few blooms produced are well formed and of rich colour. After patiently waiting for several years Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) was finally rewarded in 1956 with a few fine blooms of faultless form and thrilling colour. It was one of his better reds last season but its average performance over the four-year period has been lamentably poor.

Helen Traubel, H.T. (Swim, '51) This Rose has failed to accomplish much for Mr. Bartlett (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Huey) and he is just about ready to give up the struggle. Mrs. Faulkner (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is very pleased with its strong growth, clean foliage and profuse bloom. She particularly values the half-open blooms for use in floral arrangements. Mr: Clarke (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult) admires the lovely, long buds and beautiful blooms but has noted that they do not last when cut. He reports low, bushy growth and healthy foliage. Mrs. Gallagher (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can. and Huey) and Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) join Mr. Bartlett at the wailing wall, while Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 3 yrs. Huey)) repeats his eulogy of last year — a first class garden variety. It is highly esteemed by Mr. Rice (8 pls.; 3-4 yrs.; Mult.) who asserts that it is one of the best varieties he has grown. The plant characteristics are excellent and the subtle blending of colour and fine form of the blooms command the admiration of all visitors. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; Mult.) lost his plant in the severe frost of November, 1955, and, although the variety has considerable merit, he will not replace it. The Editor (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) commends its vigorous, branching growth, healthy foliage and floriferousness. The charming buds have a strong appeal but the large blooms are soft and, as mentioned

by Mr. Clarke, do not last well when cut. We value it, however, as a very satisfactory garden Rose.

Henry Ford, H.T. (H. & S.,'54) Mr. Dufton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) gleefully records that it showed great improvement over its performance of the previous year. He suggests that it may prove to be valuable. It failed to distinguish itself in Mr. Galloway's garden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) while the Editor (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) has discarded it. He found that while the growth was strong the large blooms were dull in colour and soft in texture, withstanding neither heat nor rain.

Irene of Denmark, Fl. (Poulsen, '52) Mr. Clarke (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) admires the bushy, compact growth and the shapely, clean white blooms which are freely produced but he avers that the foliage is highly susceptible to blackspot. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Can.) declares it to be the best white Floribunda he has grown. He adds that it blooms in great bursts but that often there are lengthy intervals between these crops. It is a favourite of Mr. Lawton (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) who reports low, compact growth, healthy foliage, buds of exquisite form and an abundance of bloom. Mr. Parker (4 pls. 3 yrs.; Mult.) proclaims it the best white Floribunda he has ever grown. He adds that some of the buds show pale pink tints. It meets with the approval of Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) who reports good plant characteristics and blooms that are very decorative in their earlier stages of development. The Editor (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) is inclined to agree with Messrs. Galloway and Parker although, like Mr. Clarke, we have observed a tendency toward blackspot and are convinced that the foliage requires careful attention.

Jiminy Cricket, Fl. (Boerner, '54) Mr. Blakeney (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult) is pleased with this Rose despite the fact that its original bright colour fades and becomes mottled as the blooms age. Mr. Borland (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) reports poor growth and few blooms of attractive early colour which, however, open too rapidly and are very fleeting. It stands out prominently in Mrs. Gallagher's garden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Huey) and she describes it as a bright, cheerful Floribunda. Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) admires the lovely coral colour and the shapely buds. The blooms open quickly but, nevertheless, this variety makes a bright spot in the garden. Mr. Nunn, who grows this in quantity, finds the colour very pleasing and the growth stronger than average. He considers that its gay colour makes it valuable for garden decoration. Mr. Parker (6 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) agrees, commenting that the excellent plants bloom profusely and that from a colour standpoint the fragrant blooms are quite exciting. Mr. Rice admires the rich bud colour but regards the open blooms as inferior to Fashion and Vogue.

Josephine Bruce, H.T. (Bees, '53) (Last year the date of introduction was incorrectly stated as 1949). Messrs. Bartlett (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.), Dufton (9 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.), Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.), MacKenzie (1 pls.; 2 yrs. Can.), Parker (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.), Dr. Reid (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.), Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) and the Editor (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) are unanimous in expressing their lofty opinion of this Rose. Mr. MacKenzie and Dr: Reid both declare this to be the best dark red variety. Mr. Selwood mentions slight mildew but is increasing his planting. In the Editor's garden this Rose was at its best in the late summer and early autumn when the large, blackish-crimson, fragrant blooms were truly magnificent.

Konrad Adenauer, H.T. (Tantau, '55) This failed to distinguish itself in its first year in Mr. Buchanan's garden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) owing, possibly, to

the generally unfavourable weather conditions. The large, fragrant blooms are deep crimson in colour. Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) applauds the large, velvety crimson blooms of exhibition quality but does not comment on growth or other features.

Korona, Fl. (Kordes, '53) New orange-scarlet introductions have been numerous in recent years and Mr. Dufton (12 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) considers this to be one of the best of that group. Mr. Mitchell (6 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) also praises it, referring to glowing, orange-scarlet, semi-double blooms, upright growth and healthy foliage.

Lady Maisie Robinson, H.T. (Kordes, '55) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is favourably impressed by the large, two-toned pink blooms which are effective both in the garden and in arrangements.

La Jolla, H.T. (Swim, '54) Mr. Borland (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports bushy growth, glossy foliage that appears to be disease resistant, and attractive buds on long but weak stems. It produced very little autumn bloom. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Huey) describes it as a Rose of many shades of pink and many petals, which bloomed well during the early autumn. Mr. Jubien (1 pl. 1 vr.; Mult.) submits a similar report adding that it was slow in breaking into growth. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs .;Huey) considers it a good pink blend but mentions that the big blooms of exhibition quality occasionally 'ball' in wet weather. He found the growth vigorous and the foliage healthy. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is pleased with its vigour, disease resistance and the high quality of its well formed blooms. He will increase his stock of this Rose. Mrs. Murdoch (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is critical of the many variations in colour but otherwise is quite happy about it. Prof. MacAndrews (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) describes it as a somewhat coarser edition of Suzon Lotthe. He considers it quite ordinary. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) proclaims it a grand Rose, growing strongly and blooming freely all season. He describes the colour as pink, suffused cream and apricot. The Editor's one specimen failed to survive its first winter and we have not replaced it. The indefinite, streaky colour carried little appeal.

Lichterloh, H. Eglanteria (Tantau, '53) Mr. Mitchell (4 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is enthusiastic about this perpetual-blooming shrub. The bright crimson blooms are very attractive and the plants are never without colour from June to November.

Lilibet, Fl. (Lindquist, '55) (This name, which was unauthorized, is not recognized in Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand, and it is regrettable that Canadian nurseries have slavishly followed the lead of United States firms in thus listing it.) This Rose grew poorly for Mrs. Faulkner (1 pl.; 1 yr. Mult.), due possibly to late planting. Mr. Dufton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) finds it very ordinary while Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) regrets that it can not always remain in the bud. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) can find no redeeming features and will discard it. Mr. Hamilton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) reports excellent growth, healthy foliage and satisfactory bloom production. The colour, however, fades distressingly in heat and "spots" in periods of rainfall. He regards the buds as attractive in table arrangements. Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) appreciates the lovely, stream-lined buds but found the growth disappointing. It has a friend in Mr. Selwood (5 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult. and Huey) who is well pleased with its 1956 performance.

Lily Dawber, H.T. (Kordes, '52) Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; Can.) recommends this as one of the best red bedding Roses.

Love Song, H.T. (Fisher, int. Conard-Pyle, '55) Mr. Dufton (2 pls.; 1 yr. Mult.) is uncertain about this Rose although he reports sturdy growth and plenty of colour. (Perhaps the name bothers him — Ed.) Mr. Lawton (1 pl. 1 yr.; Mult.) has no such inhibitions and frankly proclaims this an excellent Rose of good form and attractive colour. His plant was vigorous and healthy. Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is captivated by the beautiful blending of colours in the large blooms which were freely borne on a bush of strong growth. Prof. MacAndrews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is less enthusiastic, commenting that the fat, full, bi-coloured buds were produced very sparsely. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) considers it promising. He reports strong, spreading growth and large, loosely formed, salmon and yellow blooms which last well. Mr. Semple (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) found the blooms disappointing in colour effect although his plant grew well. Mrs. Wilson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) regards it as an improvement over many other similar blends. Her plant was vigorous healthy and floriferous while the large blooms possess good lasting qualities.

Madrigal, H.T. (Gaujard, '51) This appears to be a specialist's variety as it grows in the Editor's garden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.). The massive blooms are produced sparsely on long, straight stems. The colour is an attractive rose-scarlet but this Rose obviously is impatient of rain and prefers bright, sunny weather for best results.

Maid of Honour, Fl. (Kordes, '51) (Originally named "Schleswig" and known by the latter name in Europe). The Editor (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) is fascinated by the great, open clusters of sparkling, cherry-pink, single blooms. Many of these, however, were discoloured by the almost continuous rainfall of the 1956 season. It must be admitted, also, that the lovely early colour suffers from exposure to strong sunshine.

Ma Perkins, Fl. (Boerner, '51) Mr. Clarke (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) acknowledges the many good points of this Rose but regards it as inferior to its parent, Fashion. He finds the growth and foliage excellent but bloom production below average. Mrs. Gallagher (3 pls..; 3 yrs. Mult.) comments that it lacks personality while Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) is quite pleased, mentioning profuse bloom, attractive colour, vigorous growth and healthy foliage. Mr. Selwood's specimen (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) perished in the deep freeze of November, 1955, and he will not replace it. The Editor (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) regards this as a satisfactory but not sensational variety. Growth and foliage are good and bloom production fair. At its best the colour is very pleasing but in 1956 the flowers suffered at times from rain.

Magali, H.T (Mallerin, '52) Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) finds the bright crimson colour very pleasing and hopes the growth will improve.

Magenta, H.T. (Kordes, '54) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) comments on the novel colour but his plant failed to make much growth. He will reserve judgment.

Mahina, H.T. (Meilland, '52) Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) is delighted with this Rose, finding the fragrant, substantial, reddish-apricot blooms quite irresistible. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is satisfied with his first year results. He had good growth and liked the unusual colour. Mr. Parker (1 pl. 1 yr.; Mult.) received a poor plant which failed to make much headway. He will replant with fresh stock. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports a low, bushy plant, dark, holly-like foliage and well-filled, short-petalled, fragrant blooms produced sparingly on short stems. He describes the colour as salmon-apricot developing to apricot on the upper surface of the petals with a paler

reverse. He ventures the opinion that with better growth this could be a valuable variety. Mr. Semple (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult) gives it an affirmative vote for distinctiveness and interesting reddish-apricot colour.

Margaret, H.T. (Dickson, '54) In its first year this Rose has impressed Mr. Bartlett (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) very favourably. He reports strong growth and beautiful, shapely, soft pink blooms. It has also earned the good opinion of Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) and Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.). The latter, however, reports blackspot late in the season. Mr. Keenan (2 pls. 1-2 yrs.; Can.) commends its vigorous growth and the large, well formed, clean pink blooms. It is a favourite, also, of Mr. Mitchell (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) who repeats the praise of other admirers, adding that it has shown steady improvement. Mr. MacKenzie (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) comments that although planted late in 1956 his plants gave a good account of themselves during the autumn. He regards it as very promising. Mr. McNeill (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) proclaims this the best of the new pink introductions — tall growth, long, strong stems and exquisitely beautiful blooms. He mentions slight blackspot but will increase his stock. Mr. Norton (4 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) expresses disappointment with its first-year performance and he, also, reports blackspot late in the season. It carries the recommendation of Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 1 yr. Can.) who is delighteed with its outstanding performance and will plant more stock. The Editor (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) lost one plant in the water deluge of last spring but the other has made strong, branching growth. We are fond of the large but refined blooms and it is unfortunate that the foliage appears weak.

Meg, Cl. H.T. (Gosset - Harkness, '55) The Editor's specimen (1 pl.; 1 yr. Can.) made 5 foot growth but did not bloom in its first season.

Message, H.T. (Meilland, '55) Mr. Dufton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) would appreciate a little more vigour but, having observed it growing in a nursery, he is confident that it will improve. Mr. Galloway's specimen (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) was in bad condition on receipt and it died without a struggle. In its first season it did not accomplish much for Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult) but he is hopeful. Mr. Lawton's plant (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) was slow in breaking into growth and produced only a few mediocre blooms. It displayed signs of vigour in the fall, however, and he will await the 1957 season with interest. The experience of the Editor (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) parallels that of Mr. Lawton.

Miami, H.T. (Meilland, '49 in Europe and '54 in the U. S. A.) This still ranks high in the esteem of Mr. Buchanan who declares it to be one of his favourite blends. He reports good growth and colourful blooms which are better when left on the plant than when cut.

Mme. Louis Laperriere, H.T. (Laperriere, '52) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr. Can.) comments that the fragrant, crimson blooms, better in form than those of Etoile de Hollande, have good lasting powers. He regards it as very promising as does also Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) on the basis of its fine first-year behavior. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.), who reports sturdy, low growth and fragrant blooms of deep crimson, is quite optimistic regarding its prospects.

Mojave, H.T. (Swim, '53) Mr. Bartlett (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; R.R.) remarks significantly that this variety is much better in the catalogues than in his garden. It has been a disappointment to Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Huey) and Mr. Galloway (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) comments that it was not at its best in the wet season of 1956 but that it blooms freely and he likes the colour of the young flowers. Mr. Horton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) also mentions its colour appeal and disease-resistant foliage. He considers it a desirable decorative variety Mr. Jubien (1 pl.;1 yr.;Mult.) is not excited about it. He had good growth but

the blooms were of poor quality. Mr. Keenan (3 pls.;3 yrs.;Huey) admires the beautiful buds and the strong growth of the plant but the summer blooms were disappointing. He affirms that this variety is at its best in the cool days of autumn. Mrs. Murdoch (2 pls.;2 yrs.;Mult.) who had planned to discard this variety, was relieved of that task by the severe frost which descended upon the Vancouver area in November, 1955. She will not replace it. Mr.Nunn (3 pls.;2 yrs.; Mult.) likes the unusual colour but in other respects considers it quite ordinary. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) is pleased with its vigorous growth profuse blooming habit and novel colour. While the blooms are thin he observes that they last surprisingly well when cut. Dr. Reid (1pl.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) is fascinated by the shape and unique colour of the buds but regrets that they open quickly into semi-double blooms of poor quality and little attractiveness. He concludes his comment by suggesting that this variety has been grossly over-advertised. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) likes the striking colour but otherwise considers it inferior to Signora Piero Puricelli.

Montezuma, Cr. (Swim, '55) Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.), Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Huey), Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.), Prof. MacAndrews, (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.), Mr. Witmer (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) and the Editor (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Huey) raise their voices in praise of this fine introduction which, it is freely predicted, will soon achieve wide popularity. All commentators emphasize its vigorous growth, healthy foliage, floriferousness and the splendid quality and distinctive colour of the shapely blooms which, if disbudded, can be grown up to exhibition requirements. The colour is variously described but perhaps Mrs. Gallagher's reference to it as a beautiful orange-salmon blend is sufficient to indicate its attractiveness. Mr. Mitchell declares that the plant characteristics are beyond criticism and no one shows any inclination to quarrel with him on that point. Mr. Selwood comments that it shares with Queen Elizabeth the top position amongst the Grandifloras. Mr. Witmer finds it very exciting and will increase his planting to nine.

Moulin Rouge, Fl. (Meilland, '53) Mr. Buchanan (6 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) finds this variety excellent in all respects, referring to vigorous, spreading growth, profuse bloom and brilliant, unfading colour. Mr. Dufton agrees (4 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) as do also Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.), who is increasing his stock, and the Editor (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) who would like to do so if space were not a consideration.

Nymph, Fl. (Dickson, '53) Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) comments that it resembles its parent, Fashion, which he prefers. It improves in growth each year in Mr. Keenan's garden (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.). He finds the salmon-coral colour very agreeable. Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) also reports improved growth and performance generally. He considers it worthy of a place in all gardens. The Editor (4 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) is fond of the colour but considers the rigid, erect growth habit lacking in gracefulness. It produces its double blooms in large trusses which occasionally appear crowded.

Oberon, Fl. (Dickson, '54) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is intrigued by the blending of orange and scarlet in the colour but his plant made very little growth so he will reserve judgment. Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) also is critical of weak growth but was very pleased with the blooms. He is hopeful that when fully established the plants will display more vigour.

Orange Ruffles, H.T. (Brownell, '52) Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) reports spreading growth, small leaves and prolific bloom in June and again in the autumn. Midsummer performance was disappointing. Mr. Galloway (13 pls.; 3-4 yrs.; Mult.) comments that this Rose apparently disliked the wet

season. It produced very little bloom but the foliage was free of blackspot.

Orange Sceptre, H.T. (?) According to Mr. Buchanan (6 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) this sport of Spek's Yellow is very similar to the parent in all respects save colour which is darker. He finds it very attractive and reliable. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) describes the colour as similar to that of Mme. Edmond Labbe — which is a blend. He observes that the colourful but shapeless blooms are produced freely on long stems throughout the growing season.

Pageant, H.T. (Boerner, '53) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) asserts that this excels both Sultane and Tzigane as a bicolour for garden decoration, the colours being more clearly defined and the blooms having greater lasting powers. For Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) this Rose has improved noticeably in its second year — it apparently was at home under the cool, moist conditions of 1956. It is very floriferous and the pink and yellow blooms are of acceptable form.

Parade, L.C. (Boerner, '53) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports fair bloom production but not much growth. The pink blooms are attractive and he hopes it will prove to be hardy. Mr. Clarke (6 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) commends its vigorous growth — one plant having reached a height of 10 feet — beautiful, disease resistant foliage and well formed blooms a few of which are present at all times throughout the summer. For Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) it sent up 6-foot canes and bloomed moderately. He considers it very promising.

Peaceful, H.T. (Boerner, '56) Prof. MacAndrews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports vigorous growth and large, fully double, deep rose pink blooms. In his opinion it has interesting possibilities as a fine garden variety.

Pechtold's Flame, H.T. (Verschuren-Pechtold, '53) This was one of the most spectacular Roses in the Editor's garden in 1955 but it sulked during most of the cool, wet season of 1956 (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) At its best it can be truly sensational but apparently is not consistent in its behaviour.

Pennsylvania, H.T. (Conard-Pyle, '54) This continues to perform satisfactorily for Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) who is very fond of the buff-pink blooms. He adds, however, that it is better in the garden than as a cut flower.

Pigalle, H.T. (Meilland, '51) Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) comments that it suffers by comparison with the coloured illustrations in catalogues. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports good growth and profuse bloom but adds that only one bloom in the autumn resembled the advertised colour, all others being a dull, unpleasant, reddish shade. When cut, however, he finds the blooms attractive under artificial light. He observes that the foliage is susceptible to rust.

Pink Charming, H.T. (Leenders, '55) Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) proclaims this to be the best Rose of its colour since the introduction of Una Wallace, which is now rarely seen except in Australia. He refers to sturdy, bushy growth, with many stems, each bearing one bloom. It blooms constantly and he compares the colour to that of Pink Spiral. He also suggests that this Rose may surpass Picture as the ideal bedder. The Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) concurs in much of Dr. Reid's comment but finds the colour a lighter shade of pink than Pink Spiral. It has not had the benefit of much advertising but we venture the prediction that it will earn a prominent place in the Rose world through sheer merit.

Pink Favourite, H.T. (Peterson-Dering, '56) Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) finds this variety very exciting and is sure that it will become popular when better known. It has won high honours at recent Pacific Coast Rose Shows.

Pink Spiral, H.T. (McGredy, '53) Mr. Blakeney (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is well satisfied with this Rose. Even in its first year it produced fine, shapely blooms some of which were of exhibition quality. Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) agrees and predicts that it will win wide acclaim for its all-round excellence. Mr. Keenan (3 pls.; 1-2-3 yrs.; Can.) joins in the chorus of praise for the deep china pink, exhibition blooms and the strong growth of the plants. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) duplicates other favourable reports but mentions that it does not bloom profusely. It also receives a nod of approval from Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) who considers it valuable for garden decoration, cutting and exhibition. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is very pleased with its performance to date and considers it highly promising. He refers to the colour however, as pale pink whereas all other reporters describe it as a deep shade. Perhaps a stimulant is required —for the Rose, we mean! The Editor (2 pls. 2 yrs.; Can.) will endorse all the compliments paid this Rose. We are planting more.

Poly Prim, Fl. (Eddie, '54) Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) views this one with a friendly eye and terms it a first class yellow Floribunda. Mrs. Faulkner (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) prefers it to Goldilocks because of better form in the blooms and taller, stronger growth. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.;1 yr.; Mult.) also commends this Rose and considers it an improvement on Goldilocks. In its first season it impressed Mr. Keenan favourably (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) and he is looking forward to seeing it as an established bush. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs. Mult.) comments that it is similar but superior to Goldilocks. The Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is fond of the shapely blooms and regrets that they were not more numerous. Growth, also, was not up to our expectations.

Prelude H.T. (Meilland, '54) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.;2 yrs.; Can.) admits a fondness for the lavender-mauve colour. He had good growth and an abundance of bloom. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) regards it as a strange shade, difficult to define. The blooms wilt in the sun and droop in the rain but she is hopeful that its performance will improve in its second year. The colour appeals to Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) who, however, received a poor plant which has failed to make much growth. He has budded additional stock. It is the best lavender variety that Mr. Jubien has seen (1 pl.; 1 yr. Can.). His specimen made strong, bushy growth. Mr. Parker's plant was in a dry condition on receipt (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) with the result that growth was slow and weak. The small blooms which appeared were quite pleasing in colour. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) says tersely "No growth, few blooms poor colour, no good".

Premier Bal, H.T. (Meilland, '55) Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports strong growth, waxy foliage and short-petalled blooms of poor substance. The colour is described as white with carmine edges and the blooms burned in the sun, occasionally failing to open well. He suggests that it might improve in a drier summer.

President Eisenhower, H.T. (Hill, '53) Mr. Borland (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) and Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) unite in praising this Rose, emphasizing its strong, symmetrical growth, floriferousness and the high quality of its light red blooms. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) considers that this Rose does the President no honour. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is favourably impressed with its first year record and is looking forward to 1957 by which time it will have become fully established. Prof. McAndrews (1 pl.; 2 yrs. Mult.) regrets that a better Rose was not chosen to bear this illustrious name.

He regards it as quite ordinary. Mr. Semple (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is delighted with the large, shapely, fully double blooms which, however, were not borne profusely.

Queen Elizabeth, Gr. (Lammerts, '54) Mr. Bartlett (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; R.R.) is very pleased with the vigorous growth, healthy foliage and heavy bloom production of this much publicized Rose as is also Mr. Blakeney (1 pl.; 1 yr. Can.) who suggests that it would make an outstanding hedge. Mr. Borland (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) enthusiastically extols its fine qualities while Mr. Clarke (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) also stands up to be counted amongst its admirers, repeating previously recorded comment but intimating that it blooms profusely only when sunshine is ample. Mr. Dufton (4 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) injects a critical note, commenting that unless properly placed in the garden its robust growth is an embarrassment. It is a favourite of Mrs. Faulkner (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) who praises its vigour and prolifiacy and finds the blooms very effective in floral arrangements. It has grown very tall for Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 3 yr. Mult.) but she remains calm and suggests that perhaps it is somewhat overrated. She compares its performance with that of the Floribunda, Pink Bountiful. Mr. Hamilton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) introduces a few discordant notes after praising the tall growth and the superlative beauty, fragrance and lasting powers of theblooms which are an entrancing shade of pink. He alleges that the beautiful, reddish-green foliage readily falls prey to blackspot and mildew, complains of winter tenderness, and comments that the blooms become pock-marked in wet weather after the manner of Pinocchio and several other offenders. Mr. Horton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) regards it as outstanding in all respects and Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) apparently agrees with him. He sums it up by exclaiming "Truly a Queen!" It meets the rigid requirements of Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.;1 yr.; Mult.) who enumerates its many virtues already mentioned while Mrs. Murdoch (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) floats away on a fleecy cloud of ecstasy over the merits of this Rose which she regards as outstanding for landscape value and also wonderful when cut either for use in the home or for exhibition. Her plants have attained a height of 5 feet in their first season. Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.), who is a critcal observer, thinks well of this variety. He mentions, however, that the colour varies with the season but is usually a lovely shade of pink. The shapely buds are inclined to come singly on long stems while the bushes are tall and strong. Mr. Nunn (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is also an admirer, suggesting that this Rose deserves a place in every garden. He compares the colour with that of the Hybrid Tea, Tiffany. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) proclaims it the best of the Grandifloras and Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) agrees — with the reservation that its position is seriously threatened by Montezuma. He considers both of these Roses important acquisitions. Mrs. Wilson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) has nothing but praise for the plant characteristics but displays somewhat less enthusiasm for the blooms which she describes as pale pink and of rather scant petalage. Mr. Witmer (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is delighted with its first year behavior and is increasing his stock to ten.

Radar, H.T. (Meilland, '53) Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) comments that this Rose is amazing for colour effect, the light red, fragrant blooms being actually fiery. The petals are of heavy texture and the blooms last well when cut. He is disappointed with its growth, however. Mr. Jubien (1 pl. 1 yr.; Can.) reports small blooms, very thorny wood and weak growth. He will reserve judgment.

Red Favourite, Fl. (Tantau, '52) (Originally named Schweizer Gruss and known by the latter name in Europe). Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports that this lovely crimson variety bloomed constantly all summer although the bush remained small. It gave a magnificent performance in Mr. Dufton's garden (4 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) and he opines that it will become a favourite

everywhere. Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is delighted with the bright, unfading crimson blooms but would appreciate stronger growth. The Editor (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) considers this to be the best low-growing crimson Floribunda now available. The plants bloom constantly and the sparkling colour does not fade regardless of weather conditions. It is suited for the front row of a border or bed where height is not required and for that purpose we regard it as indispensable.

Red Wonder Fl. (de Ruiter, '54) Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is dissatisfied with bloom production, adding that the flowers are too large for a Floribunda. Its performance to date has been disappointing. Mr. Parker's plant (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) was poor but it made fair growth and produced a few pleasing blooms.

Rendezvous, H.T. (Meilland, '53) While Dr. Reid's specimen was very slow in breaking into growth (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) there were indications of improvement as the season advanced and he regards it as promising. He will withhold judgment, however, pending further observation.

Roundelay, Gr. (Swim, '54) Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) describes it as a lovely variety with"an old Rose look about it". As blooms fade, however, they lose much of their charm. Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) finds it disappointing. He avers that the double, dull red blooms resemble those of a Hybrid Tea. Mr. Witmer (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) found it attractive at times but much inferior to other Grandifloras.

Royalist, H.T. (McGredy, '53) Mr. Bartlett (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is critical of poor growth and scarcity of bloom. The few blooms produced, however, were of attractive colour. Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is very pleased with the colour, form and substance of the large blooms but he omits any reference to other features. Mr. Parker (6 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) also is pleased, reporting strong, branching growth, profuse bloom, attractive, dark rose-pink colour which withstands unfavourable weather conditions. Dr. Reid (1 pl.;1 yr.; Can.) is not impressed and is sure we have many superior varieties in the deep pink group. His plant was of average size and was floriferous but he found the colour dull. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) planted two but one failed to grow. The survivor did extremely well, growing vigorously and bearing many fine blooms of a deep, glowing pink shade. He is ordering more stock.

Salmon Perfection, Fl. (de Ruiter, '52) Due to prolonged unfavourable weather conditions this variety was less satisfying in the Editor's garden (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) than in 1955 although we still regard it as a valuable addition. Growth is bushy and rather dwarf but the plants were never without colour. The semi-single, reddish-salmon blooms are produced in large clusters and our principal criticism is that the spent blooms do not drop their petals cleanly, thus necessitating frequent attention.

Sandringham, Fl. (Kordes, '54) Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) regards this as a pleasing yellow Floribunda but he furnishes no detailed information.

Sea of Fire, Fl. (Kordes, '54) This Rose, sometimes classed as a Hybrid Rubiginosa, elicits high praise from Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) who has ordered additional stock. The bright, unfading scarlet blooms are produced in clusters continuously throughout the season.

Siren, Fl. (Kordes, '54) Mr. Mitchell (6 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is captivated by the orange-scarlet colour of the semi-double blooms which attracts immediate attention. Mr. Rice (6 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) also refers to its vivid colour which in the Okanagan Valley unfortunately fades quickly when fully exposed to the sun. He suggests that it would benefit from partial shade. He considers that the plants are not bushy enough for a Rose of this type but his foliage

has been healthy. The first year behaviour of this Rose in the Editor's garden (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) has fallen short of our expectations — poor, spindly growth, insufficient foliage which seems highly susceptible to blacspot and sparse bloom. The blooms were not particularly attractive and suffered severely from rain. It will have to improve if it is to remain.

Soraya, H.T. (Meilland, '55) Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is fond of the orange-scarlet colour but hints that the brilliant blooms do not hold their early form. He considers it useful chiefly for garden decoration. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) also has a good word for its colour, adding that it is quite unlike that of the catalogue illustration. He finds the form of the blooms pleasing and, in fact, gives this variety his blessing. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports tall growth with a bushy base, and long, rigid stems. The foliage is small but plentiful and he describes the semi-double blooms as coppery-scarlet in colour, brighter than Opera but otherwise inferior to that variety. Mr. Semple (1 pl.;1 yr.; Mult.) finds the growth lacking in vigour but he admires the lovely blooms which are an unusual shade of red.

Sparrieshoop, H. Eglanteria (Kordes, '52) Mr. Mitchell (4 pls.; 1 yr. Can.) is favourably impressed with this shrub which could also be treated as a short Pillar. The attractive, light pink blooms are produced recurrently in clusters and the plants have excellent, leathery foliage.

Spartan, Fl. (Boerner, '55) Mr. Blakeney (1 pl.;1 yr.; Mult.) is very pleased with the bright, salmon-orange-scarlet blooms which last remarkably well and do not fade to an unpleasant shade. Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) also has a word of praise for the blooms but is critical of their scarcity. His plants were slow to start but growth improved as the season progressed. Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) contents himself with the observation that this would appear to be a very valuable addition to the Floribunda group. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.;1 yr.; Huey) agrees, reporting good growth and very attractive blooms. Prof. MacAndrews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) refers to the colour of the large, double blooms as a coral-salmon shade that is quite unique. He also reports strong growth.

Stylish, H.T. (Robinson, '53) Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) considers this Rose well named. He reports tall growth, with an abundance of healthy foliage and large blooms of rose pink blended with yellow. It carries his recommendation. The Editor (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) is inclined to agree with Dr. Reid but has noted that the blooms lose much of their early attractiveness as they mature. We like it but can think of several other varieties in the same colour group that we prefer.

Sun Dance, Fl. (Poulsen, '54) Mr. Dufton (3 pls.;1 yr.; Can.) says tersely "For a Gold Medal winner — a disappointment". Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 1 yr. Can.) reports strong growth and an abundance of blooms but he is not fond of the colour. The Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) shares Mr. Norton's dislike of the colour but otherwise we have no criticism to offer. The early yellow colour soon develops pink tints which deepen as the blooms age. It would appear to be another in the Masquerade — Circus group, all of which we find unpleasant.

Sun King, H.T. (Meilland, '55) Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) describes the colour as vivid, lemon-yellow and she extols the large, high-centred blooms which have 40 to 50 petals. She finds the growth strong and the dark leathery foliage quite resistant to disease. Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs. Mult.) agrees with Mrs. Matthews with respect to the high quality and attractiveness of the blooms but complains of poor growth, with very few breaks after June, also of sparse bloom production. He is quite disappointed with it. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) records tall growth, long, pointed buds, and attractive medium yellow blooms which are produced very

sparingly. He suggests that it would be an important Rose if it would only bloom more freely.

Sun Valley, H.T. (Whisler, '52.) (Originally named 'Yukon' and registered under that name). Prof. MacAndrews (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) appraises this as a fine Rose for garden display purposes but not for cutting or exhibition. He refers to bushy plants, healthy, light green foliage and profuse bloom. The medium-sized, semi-double, bright yellow blooms are carried on fairly long stems.

Sweet Repose, Fl. (de Ruiter, '56) Mr. Dufton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) who insists that he is not easily pleased, asserts that this Rose is the one that he admired most amongst his new plantings of 1956 and he is planning a whole bed of it! He does not enlighten us further so we are wondering if it is the name that intrigues him.

Tawny Gold, H.T. (Leenders, '51) This has failed to gain the respect of Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) who condemns it as quite useless —-poor, thin growth, semi-single blooms produced sparsely and of a weak yellow colour which quickly fades to a dirty white.

Thais, H.T. (Meilland, '54) Mr. Dufton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) regards this as a fair sort which resembles, but is inferior to, Monte Carlo. Mr. Galloway's specimen arrived in bad condition and failed to survive. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports slow and weak growth and a few blooms of pleasing colour. The report of Mr. Parker (1 pl.;1 yr.; Mult.) duplicates that of Mr. Lawton. His plant, like that of Mr. Galloway, was very dry when received. Dr. Reid (| pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) refers to good growth, healthy foliage, but very few blooms. The latter, however, were of good size and substance and a pleasing amber colour. He suspects that this variety might succeed better with less shade so he will transfer it to another position. In the Editor's garden, it failed to make much growth in its first year (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) but the few blooms which appeared, and which are accurately described by Dr. Reid, were very attractive although carried on rather short stems.

Tiffany, H.T. (Lindquist, '54) Mr. Bartlett (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) feels that this is one of the best novelties. The full, shapely, fragrant blooms, borne on long stems, are supremely beautiful but he would appreciate more of them. It is the favourite Rose of Mr. Clarke (3 yrs.;2 yrs.; Mult.) who displays unusual excitement — we almost said he drools — over the form, substance, fragrance and colour of the large blooms which seem quite unaffected by weather conditions. He finds the plants tall and sturdy, and the foliage resistant to disease. Mr. Dufton (4 pl.s.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) is more restrained but declares it to be one of the really good new introductions. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) exults over the high quality of the blooms but hints that performance generally in 1956 fell below that of the previous season. Mr. Hamilton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) was rewarded by a few blooms of excellent quality and powerful fragrance but his growth was only average. He considers that when fully established this variety will be outstanding. Mr. Jubien's experience (| pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) parallels that of Mr. Bartlett. Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) asserts that this can be magnificent in certain seasons when conditions suit it. The colour, however, is variable and under unfavourable circumstances can be a washed-out pink. Despite this variability he is very fond of it. Mr. MacKenzie (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) reports blooms of excellent quality, attractive colour and mild fragrance carried on strong stems. They last well when cut but were not borne profusely. This Rose has an enthusiastic supporter in Mr. Nunn (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) who finds the blooms lovely in all stages of development. His bushes, also, were vigorous. Even though planted late it has distinguished itself in Dr. Reid's garden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.). He records tall, spreading growth, clean foliage and fair bloom production. He describes the colour as lavender-pink with yellow at

the base of the reverse side of the petals, and predicts wide popularity for it as does also Mr. Nunn. Mr. Rice praises the form and general attractiveness of the blooms while Mr. Selwood (6 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) proclaims it one of the very best varieties. He insists that it is a free bloomer and refers to it as a larger and more fragrant Picture. It is highly regarded by Mrs. Wilson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) who classifies it as a pink blend. She finds the blooms to be of exhibition quality while the plant is vigorous and floriferous. It has another admirer in Mr. Witmer (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) who is increasing his planting to ten.

Tivoli, Fl. (Poulsen, '53) This has proven disappointing to Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) who complains that the old flowers do not drop their petals and that they become pock-marked after the manner of Pinocchio, only more so. Growth, also, has been poor.

Tzigane, H.T. (Meilland, '51) Mr. Dufton (8 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) regards this as one of the best bicoloured varieties and is confident that it will not disappoint. Mr. Galloway (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) also commends it, emphasizing the superior form of its blooms over those of other varieties of similar colour tones. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) considers this to be the most spectacular of the bicoloured group. Its growth, which was rather weak at the outset, has shown marked improvement. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is so impressed that he will increase his planting of this Rose. He is well satisfied in all respects. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is less enthusiastic. He admires the colourful blooms but they were sparsely produced and growth was below his expectations. He also mentions blackspot susceptibility. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) admits that this probably is the leading bicolour but because he is not partial to this colour group, he will not replace his plant which was lost in the heavy frost of November, 1955. The Editor (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) joins in the chorus of praise for the brilliant blooms but in its first year our specimen failed to make much growth.

Vogue, Fl. (Boerner, '51) Messrs. Dufton (4 pls.; 5 yrs.; Mult.), Galloway (3 pls.; 1-2-3 yrs.; Mult.), Hamilton (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Mult.), Parker (5 pls.; 5 yrs.; Mult.), Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) and the Editor (9 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 3 Can. and 6 Huey) stand up in sextette formation and proclaim this as one of the best Floribundas, one which can be recommended with confidence.

White Swan, H.T. (Verschuren, '52) Mr. Hamilton (1 pl.;2 yrs.; Mult.) reports tall growth but performance otherwise only fair. The buds are beautiful but the blooms are highly susceptible to insect and weather damage. It ranks high in the esteem of Mr. Horton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) who regards it as a valuable exhibition variety. He is particularly fascinated by the immaculate bud form. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.;3 yrs.; Mult.) declares that while this was the best white Rose in his garden for two years he is losing interest in it as the bush grows older. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) cautiously comments that it is satisfactory but not outstanding. It produces occasional blooms of exhibition quality.

Wildfire, Fl. (Swim, '55) Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) affirms that this is the most brilliant Rose in her garden. The foliage is healthy and the spectacular blooms last well.

Will Scarlet, H. Mosc. (Hilling, '52) In the Editor's garden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) this is a colourful, floriferous, vigorous Rose that fits well in our shrub border. It grows to a height of about 4 feet. The colour of the semi-double blooms varies somewhat according to weather conditions but the blooms are always pleasing.

'YELLOWHAMMER' (floribunda)

Raised by Samuel McGredy & Son, Portadown, N. Ireland.
Trial Ground No. 762. Reg. No. 346. Trial Ground Certificate.
Gold Medal, Summer Show, 1954.

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THE ROSE ANALYSIS

Our thanks are due once again to Mr. F.F. Dufton who has assembled and tabulated the information recorded hereunder relative to variety popularity. The ratings represent the cumulative appraisals of thirty-one experienced growers whose selections were made at Mr. Dufton's request, and in arriving at the ranking of the varieties listed he has continued the established practice of allotting 15 points for a first choice, 14 points for a second choice, and so on down to 1 point for a fifteenth choice.

It is not expected, of course, that all members will agree with the rankings accorded certain varieties. Many excellent sorts, apparently not well known in Canada, have failed to receive sufficient support to enable them to find a place amongst the prefered fifteen of the various groups and we suggest that this may be attributed to the fact that they have not been favoured by intensive advertising. It should be emphasized, also, that variety behaviour varies somewhat according to local soil, moisture and temperature conditions, and to variations in cultural practices. The Analysis is designed to serve as a reliable guide to prospective purchasers of limited experience and, in spite of its weaknesses, we consider that it fulfils its mission.

In comparing the results with those of the previous year it will be observed that, in the list of Exhibition Roses, Burnaby has advanced to third position and that McGredy's Yellow has been relegated to fifth place. Chrysler Imperial has moved up to sixth ranking while William Harvey, formerly eighth, now occupies twelfth place.

The decline in popularity of William Harvey may be due to the fact that that variety is notoriously impatient of rain - as is also Karl Herbst - and in a season such as that of 1956 its performance naturally would be disappointing. The only newcomer to the Exhibition list is Tiffany while Rubaiyat has disappeared entirely.

Amongst the Roses for General Garden Cultivation the most note worthy feature is the sensational rise of Chrysler Imperial from fifteenth to eighth position. Charlotte Armstrong, ranking elevventh, Tiffany in thirteenth place and Helen Traubel in fifteenth replace Comtesse Vandal, Eclipse and McGredy's Sunset in this list. Other minor changes have no special significance.

In the Autumn Blooming group Michele Meilland has moved up from ninth to fourth position. Comtesse Vandal and Gordon Eddie have disappeared and have been succeeded in this list by Chrysler Imperial and Rubaiyat.

Amongst the most fragrant Roses the deliciously scented Girona

has been replaced by Tiffany while Suzon Lotthe appears in the current list because of a tie vote with Heart's Desire for last place. Otherwise the list remains unaltered except for a few unimportant positional changes.

The list of Bedding Roses represents a new classification reinstated in the Analysis after a lapse of several years. One of the requirements of a good Bedding Rose is a symmetrical growth habit and it is difficult to understand why Grande Duchesse Charlotte, with its tall, widely branching and rather awkward habit of growth should have entered the preferred list, despite the admitted beauty of its blooms, when there are such ideal bedding and even more beautiful varieties as Flaming Sunset.

In the Climbing and Rambler group The New Dawn and Paul's Scarlet Climber continue their hold on the affections of voters, exchanging places periodically just to make the score even. Paul's Lemon Pillar has advanced to third position from seventh, while the lovely, old Zephyrine Drouhin has been promoted to ninth ranking from fourteenth and thus exchanging those placements with Dr. W. Van Fleet. Coral Dawn and Climbing Mm. Edouard Herriot are no longer in the preferred fifteen and have been replaced by Dr. J.H. Nicolas and Doubloons - for reasons which we find it difficult to understand.

With respect to the Floribundas there are practically no changes in the upper half of the list. Pinocchio has been demoted to twelfth place from ninth while Betty Prior has fallen from tenth position to fifteenth. Two newcomers are the much advertised Circus and Spartan while Orange Triumph and Dainty Maid have been crowded out. We wonder why a variety of such superlative excellence as August Seebauer has failed to find a place - probably because it has not had the benefit of extravagant advertising.

The relatively low aggregate points in the Grandiflora group indicates that only a few of Mr. Dufton's consultants felt qualified to express an opinion.

THE VOTERS

Mrs. J.H. Baillie
Mr. S.B. Bartlett
Mr. W.G. Borland
Mr. W.G. Clarke
Mr. Clarence A. Davis
Mr. Charles T. Dew
Mr. Fred F. Dufton
H.M. Eddie & Sons Ltd.
Mr. A.T. Fletcher
Mr. L.M. Galloway
Mr. E.B. Jubien
Mr. W.J. Keenan
Mr. George A. Leetham
Mrs. M.E. Mathews
McConnell Nursery Co. Ltd.
Prof. A.H. MacAndrews

Mr. W.J. McNeill
Mr. Emerson Mitchell
Mrs. R.E. Murdoch
Mrs. A.L. Naismith
Mr. Arthur A. Norton
Mr. F.N. Parker
Mr. R.W. Oliver
Dr. W.H. Reid
Mr. Ellwood Rice
Mr. Archie Selwood
Sheridan Nurseries Ltd.
Mr. Arthur J. Webster
Mr. C.R. Stephenson
Mr. H.C. Westbrook
Mrs. C.T. Wilson

EXHIBITION ROSES

	Points	Year Introduced	Colour
1. Peace (Mme. A.Meilland)	380	1947	Delicate Yellow edged Pink
2. Crimson Glory	310	1935	Deep Crimson
3. Burnaby	233	1951	Cream
4. Show Girl	197	1946	Deep Rose Pink
5. McGredy's Yellow	185	1933	Pale Yellow
6. Chrysler Imperial	177	1952	Crimson
7. McGredy's Ivory	171	1929	Creamy White
8. Ena Harkness	166	1946	Glowing Crimson Scarlet
9. Dr. F. Debat	148	1948	Lt. Pink with Coral Shading
10. Charlotte Armstrong	122	1940	Rose Carmine
11. Karl Herbst	117	1950	Scarlet with lighter reverse
12. William Harvey	108	1948	Rich Scarlet Red
13. Tiffany	90	1954	Deep Pink with Gold at base
14. Rex Anderson	82	1937	White shaded Gold
15. Emily	73	1949	Silvery Carmine with Salmon

H.T. ROSES FOR GENERAL GARDEN CULTIVATION

	Points	Year Introduced	Color
1. Peace (Mme. A.Meilland)	384	1947	Delicate Yellow edged Pink
2. Crimson Glory	319	1935	Deep Crimson
3. Ena Harkness	242	1946	Glowing Crimson Scarlet
4. Michele Meilland	184	1945	Light Coral
5. McGredy's Yellow	118	1933	Pale Yellow
6. Gr'de Duchesse Charlotte	104	1939	Tomato Red
7. Picture	103	1932	Clear Rose Pink
8. Chrysler Imperial	102	1952	Crimson
9. Show Girl	100	1946	Deep Rose Pink
10. Virgo	90	1947	White
11. Charlotte Armstrong	81	1940	Rose Carmine
12. Mrs. Sam McGredy	80	1929	Coppery Orange
13. Tiffany	78	1954	Deep Pink with Gold at base
14. Bacchus	71	1951	Bright Scarlet
15. Helen Traubel	62	1951	Salmon Pink

AUTUMN BLOOMING ROSES (H.T.)

	Points	Year Introduced	Color
1. Peace (Mme.A.Meilland)	303	1946	Delicate Yellow edged Pink
2. Crimson Glory	247	1935	Deep Crimson
3. Ena Harkness	168	1946	Glowing Crimson Scarlet
4. Michele Meilland	149	1945	Light Coral
5. President H. Hoover	140	1930	Orange Yellow shaded Pink
6. Show Girl	128	1946	Deep Rose Pink
7. McGredy's Yellow	90	1933	Pale Yellow
8. Eclipse	81	1935	Yellow
9. Charlotte Armstrong	80	1940	Rose Carmine
10. Gr'de Duchesse Charlotte	76	1939	Tomato Red
11. Chrysler Imperial	73	1952	Crimson
12. Virgo	70	1947	White
13. Signora Piero Puricelli	68	1936	Orange Flame Red
14. Mrs. Sam McGredy	68	1929	Coppery Orange
15. Rubaiyat	62	1946	Rose Red

MOST FRAGRANT ROSES

	Points	Year Introduced	Color
1. Crimson Glory	373	1935	Deep Crimson
2. Charles Mallerin	298	1947	Dark Velvety Crimson
3. The Doctor	213	1935	Bright Silvery Pink
4. Mirandy	175	1945	Garnet Red
5. Etoile de Hollande	165	1919	Bright Deep Scarlet
6. Hector Deane	151	1938	Bright Salmon Cerise
7. Ena Harkness	143	1946	Glowing Crimson Scarlet
8. Chrysler Imperial	135	1952	Crimson
9. Sutter's Gold	126	1949	Soft Yellow flushed Pink
10. Red Ensign	114	1948	Scarlet overlaid Crimson
11. Dame Edith Helen	106	1926	Glowing Pink
12. Christopher Stone	90	1934	Dark Crimson
13. Rose of Freedom	79	1948	Cardinal Red
14. Tiffany	67	1954	Deep Pink with Gold at base
15. Suzon Lotthe	54	1947	Pearly Pink flushed with Pink
Heart's Desire	54	1940	Deep Scarlet

BEDDING ROSES (H.T.)

	Points	Year Introduced	Color
1. Crimson Glory	169	1935	Deep Crimson
2. Ena Harkness	112	1946	Glowing Crimson Scarlet
3. McGredy's Sunset	98	1936	Yellow flushed Scarlet
4. Picture	95	1932	Clear Rose Pink
5. Violinista Costa	90	1936	Reddish Salmon
6. Peace (Mme.A.Meilland)	76	1946	Delicate Yellow edged Pink
7. Michele Meilland	74	1945	Light Coral
8. Christopher Stone	72	1934	Dark Crimson
9. Etoile de Hollande	56	1919	Bright Deep Scarlet
10. Mme. Pierre S. Dupont	47	1929	Yellow
11. Chrysler Imperial	45	1952	Crimson
12. Mme. Henri Guillot	39	1938	Orange Red shaded Coral
13. Mrs. Sam McGredy	38	1929	Coppery Orange
14. Cynthia Brooke	38	1942	Coppery Yellow
15. Sultane	36	1950	Red and Saffron-Yellow
Gr'de Duchesse Charlotte	36	1939	Tomato Red

CLIMBING AND RAMBLING ROSES

	Points	Year Introduced	Color
1. Paul's Scarlet Climber	240	1916	Scarlet
2. The New Dawn	205	1930	Delicate Soft Pink
3. Paul's Lemon Pillar	127	1915	Sulphur Yellow
4. Blaze	127	1932	Scarlet
5. Elegance	114	1938	Spectrum Yellow
6. Mrs. Arthur C. James	100	1933	Golden Yellow
7. Glenn Dale	85	1927	Creamy White
8. Royal Scarlet	83	1926	Velvety Crimson
9. Zephyrine Drouhin	67	1868	Bright Pink
10. High Noon	67	1946	Bright Yellow
11. Dr. J. H. Nicolas	65	1940	Rose Pink
12. Clg. Mrs. Sam McGredy	54	1937	Coppery Orange
13. Guinee	63	1937	Black Crimson
14. Doctor W. Van Fleet	58	1910	Pale Pink
15. Doubloons	39	1934	Yellow

FLORIBUNDA ROSES

	Points	Year Introduced	Color
1. Frensham	362	1948	Rich Red
2. Fashion	342	1949	Salmon shaded Peach
3. Vogue	232	1951	Deep Coral Cherry
4. Independence	169	1949	Cinnabar
5. Donald Prior	160	1934	Scarlet flushed Crimson
6. Else Poulsen	133	1924	Bright Rose Pink
7. Masquerade	132	1949	Yellow changing to Pink
8. Alain	125	1946	Scarlet Crimson
9. Circus	105	1956	Tones of Yellow,Buff,Pink
10. Goldilocks	103	1946	Yellow
11. Rosenelfe	96	1938	Delicate Pink
12. Pinocchio	96	1940	Salmon Pink
13. Cocorico	94	1950	Glowing Light Scarlet
14. Spartan	80	1954	Rosy Scarlet
15. Betty Prior	78	1934	Bicolour Carmine and Pink

GRANDIFLORA ROSES

	Points	Year Introduced	Color
1. Queen Elizabeth	65	1954	Orchid Pink
2. Carrousel	56	1950	Dark Red
3. Montezuma	54	1955	Vivid Rosy Salmon
4. Roundelay	33	1954	Dark Red
5. Buccaneer	30	1952	Yellow
6. Dean Collins	15	1953	Carmine
7. Gay Heart	12	1951	Bright Pink

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St. Clair Hort. Society
Sault St. Marie Hort. Society
Sioux Lookout Hort. Society
Swansea Hort. Society
Tara Hort. Society
Vancouver Rose Society
West End Hort. Society
Westmount Hort. Society
Woodbridge Hort. Society

— O — O —

Plantagenet -

Since you, are tongue-tied and so loth to speak,
In dumb significants proclaim your thoughts:
Let him that is a true born gentleman,
And stands upon the honour of his birth,
If he suppose that I have pleaded truth,
From off this brier pluck a white rose with me.

Somerset -

Let him that is no coward nor no flatterer,
But dare maintain the party of the truth,
Pluck a red rose from off this thorn with me.

Shakespeare
(King Henry VI - First Part)

THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I - THE NAME

The name of the Society, which was organized in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, as the Rose Society of Ontario, shall be The Canadian Rose Society, and shall be referred to herein as the Society.

ARTICLE II - PURPOSES

The objects (purposes) of the Society shall be to further the study of Roses, to promote the cultivation thereof, and the Society in it functioning shall seek to discover and disseminate knowledge of the conditions favourable to the culture of Roses throughout Canada. In doing so, the affairs of the Society shall be conducted in such a manner as not to result in pecuniary gain or profit to any of its members.

ARTICLE III - MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the Society, subject to approval by the Board of Directors, shall be open to any person, organization or corporation interested in roses and in their culture, and who is willing to conform to the conditions concerning membership. Affiliate membership shall be open to horticultural and other Rose societies under the conditions of the By-Laws.

ARTICLE IV - MANAGEMENT

The management of the Society shall be vested in a Board of Directors, who shall be elected from the members of the Society at the Annual Meeting of the Society, in accordance with the procedures as provided in the By-Laws of the Society.

ARTICLE V - ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

There shall be held each year in the month of October, a general meeting, to be known as the Annual General Meeting, of the members of the Society, at which requisite business as indicated by the By-Laws, and matters of general interest may be discussed and resolved upon.

ARTICLE VI - GENERAL MEETING EXTRAORDINARY

A general meeting extraordinary, or Special General Meeting, of the members of the Society may be held according to the provisions specified in the By-Laws.

ARTICLE VII - QUORUM OF THE GENERAL MEETINGS

Fifty members of the Society shall constitute a quorum at every general meeting whether Annual or Extraordinary.

ARTICLE VIII
CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

Changes in the Constitution and By-Laws may be resolved according to By-Law, due notice having been given to every member of the Society, and the provisions within the By-Laws being duly observed.

ARTICLE IX - GENERAL PROVISIONS

The By-Laws shall include direction as to:

1. The seat of the Society; the fiscal and membership year thereof; the classes of membership and fees thereof; and direction as to the acceptance, rejection or revocation of the membership of any person or organization.
2. The manner of voting by members of the Society and of the officers and Directors thereof.
3. The nomination and election of a Board of Directors, of the officers of the Society, and appointment of the standing committees thereof, and a statement of the lengh of time for which those elected shall hold office.
4. A statement concerning the number composing the Board of Directors, including the Regional Directors and the duties, powers and responsibilities thereof, and provisions for their resignations and replacements.
5. Provision for the method of deciding upon matters within the scope of an Annual General Meeting, or of a General Meeting Extraordinary.
6. The affiliation of other organizations with the Society, and the affiliation of the Society with other organizations.
7. The election of Auditors and the number thereof; the creating of honorary offices and the awarding of titles.

BY-LAWS

SECTION 1. The seat of the Society shall be in the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto.

SECTION 2. The fiscal year of the Society shall be from the first day of October in each calendar year to the thirtieth day of September in the next calendar year.

SECTION 3. The membership year shall be the calendar year and all fees for the renewal of memberships shall be due and payable in the month of January in each year.

SECTION 4. CLASSES OF MEMBERSHIP AND FEES.

There shall be the following classes of membership in the Society, for which the fees shall be as stated opposite each class in the following table:

		For One Calendar Year	For Three Calendar Years
Associate		$ 2.00	$ 5.50
Active		3.00	8.50
Sustaining		5.00	14.50
Affiliate		5.00	14.50
Life	$50.00		

SECTION 5. THE QUALIFICATIONS of APPLICANTS for MEMBERSHIP whether of persons or of organization may be reviewed and passed upon for acceptance by the Board of Directors, or by any person or persons appointed by the Board to do so.

SECTION 6. The membership of any person or organization may be rejected or revoked by the Board of Directors for just cause.

SECTION 7. VOTING BY MEMBERS

Each associate, active, sustaining, life and affiliate member of the Society shall be entitled to one vote in any election by members of the Society and in any matter to be resolved upon by them.

SECTION 8. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(a) The Board of Directors shall consist of twenty (20) members together with fourteen (14) Regional Directors each of whom shall hold office for one year or until successors are elected. All members of the Board (including Regional Directors) shall be eligible for re-election. Two Regional Directors from each Region shall be appointed by the Board for the first year of operation under these By-Laws, and therafter elected annually by the members resident in their respective regions. For purpose of convenience, Canada is divided into seven (7) Districts or Regions, as follows:

1. British Columbia
2. Alberta and Saskatchewan
3. Manitoba and North Western Ontario to the Lakehead (Fort William-Port Arthur)
4. Remainder of Ontario
5. Quebec
6. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia
7. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland

(b) Directors shall be elected by a plurality vote by ballot of the members at large, and Regional Directors in accordance with procedure in the foregoing sub-section (a).

(c) Nominations for the Board of Directors shall be made by the Nominating Committee, whose report (list of 20 nominated members) will be sent by the Secretary, by first class mail to each member of the Society at least 60 days prior to each annual meeting. It shall be the privilege of any member of the Society to nominate any other member of the Society as a director, other than and in addition to the twenty nominated by the Nominating Committee. Such additional nominations must be signed by the proposer and the seconder, and in all cases require the consent of the member concernd to act if elected, and must be returned to the Secretary not later than forty (40) days prior to the date of each annual meeting.

(d) In balloting for directors, a ballot paper with the name of the Society imprinted thereon and the names of the twenty (20) nominees of the Nominating Committee together with any additional nominees submitted by the members in accordance with the foregoing Sub-section (c), shall be used. These ballot papers will be sent by the Secretary by first class mail to each member of the Society at least twenty (20) days prior to each annual meeting. Members availing themselves of this opportunity of electing a Board of Directors of their choice should mark these ballot papers in the customary manner—an 'X' opposite the names of twenty (20) nominees they favour, and return promptly to the Secretary. All ballots received by the Secretary up till noon of the day of each annual meeting will be counted and recorded and the twenty nominees receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected. (NOTE: The above covers only the nominating and electing of the twenty members of the Central Board of Directors. Procedure for nominating and electing Regional Directors and their powers and duties, is being studied and when completed the membership will be fully informed.

SECTION 9. DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors shall, within the scope and authority of the Constitution and these By-Laws, perform all executive and administrative duties in the management of the affairs of the Society, and appoint all officers and all chairmen of committees except that of the Nominating Committee and the Auditors.

SECTION 10. OFFICERS

The officers of the Society shall be a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, an Assistant-Secretary, and a Treasurer. These officers shall be elected by the Directors. In the election of officers, a majority vote of the Directors present (or represented by consent at the Directors' Meeting called for this purpose), shall be deemed to elect each officer. No person shall be elected to the office of President of the Society for more than two (2) years in succession, and a period of two (2) successive years shall intervene between any terms of office so held. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer shall be ex-officio members of all committees.

SECTION 11. DUTIES OF OFFICERS

The specific duties and responsibilities of the Society's officers, i.e. President Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, will be drawn up in the form of a directive by the Board and be given each newly elected officer for his or her information and guidance.

SECTION 12. VACANCIES

When a vacancy occurs in the Board of Directors, or in any office of the Society, such vacancy may be filled by the board for the unexpired term.

SECTION 13. BANKING

(a) The funds of the Society shall be deposited in such chartered Bank or Banks, or other financial institution as may be approved from time to time by the Board.

(b) The funds of the Society shall be approved for disbursement by the Board of Directors upon vouchers submitted by the Society member authorized by the Board as responsible for the activity involved.

(c) All cheques drawn on the funds of the Society shall require the signature of the President, or a Vice-President, together with that of the Treasurer, provided always that no one officer can sign in two capacities.

(d) Any surplus funds of the Society may be deposited in special interest bearing accounts in such chartered Bank, or Banks, of other financial institutions, or be invested in such securities as may be approved by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 14. COMMITTEES

(1) Standing Committees:

(a) Nominating Committee; The President and the four Vice-Presidents together with the immediate Past President, shall constitute the Nominating Committee whose duty it shall be to prepare a slate of nominations for the Board of Directors for circulation by the Secretary as prescribed in By-Law Section 8 (c). The immediate Past President shall be the Chairman of the Nominating Committee.

(b) Advisory Board; consisting of ten (10) members, not necessarily Directors (except the Chairman) shall be appointed by the President each year. This Board, which will be selected from experienced Rosarians across Canada, will be available to the membership at large for consultation and will assist the members in all phases of Rose culture, without charge.

(c) Auditors; The auditors shall be two in number, duly elected at the annual meeting, and it shall be their duty to audit the financial records of the Society and report to the members at the annual meeting, for fiscal year being covered.

(2) Operating Committees.

The Board of Directors shall appoint from among its members, a Chairman for each of the following Operating Committees, such chairmen selecting their committee members from other Directors, or (and) members in good standing

in the Society. Each of these operating committees shall be responsible to the Board of Directors and shall hold office for the fiscal year.

(a) Membership Committee
(b) Publicity Committee
(c) Exhibition Committee
(d) Publications Committee
(e) Trophy Committee
(f) Mailing Committee
(g) Advertising Committee

Additional Operating Committees may be appointed by the Board of Directors from time to time as the need arises.

SECTION 15. MEETINGS

(a) The Annual Meeting of the Society for the election of Directors and Auditors for the ensuing fiscal year, the presentation of the President's and Treasurer's reports, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including any special reports from the Board of Directors relating to the activities and management of the Society, shall be held in the month of October in each year.

(b) A Special General Meeting of the Society shall be called at any time by the President upon authorization by the Board of Directors, or upon a request for such meeting made to the President, in writing, by twenty-five or more members.

(c) Voting and Quorum: At all regularly constituted meetings of the Society each member present (or who not being in attendance has filed his or her signed proxy in favour of the President or a Vice-President), shall be entitled to one vote. Fifty members shall constitute a quorum. (See Article VII Constitution) Seven Directors shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Board of Directors.

(d) Notice of Meetings: Notice of any Annual or Special General Meeting of the Society shall be mailed by the Secretary to every member, at least fourteen (14) days in advance of the date called. Notice of any Directors' meeting shall be mailed to each Director by the Secretary at least ten (10) days in advance of such meeting.

SECTION 16 AFFILIATIONS

Affiliation by Other Societies:

The Society may accept applications for affiliation by Horticultural Societies or by Rose Societies upon qualification thereof under either one, or under both, of the following options:

Option 1; (With the Silver Medal) Upon the application for membership in the Society by ten or more members of the Society applying for affiliation, which application shall be forwarded by such Society, or

Option 2 (With the Bronze Medal) Upon the payment of an annual membership fee of five dollars.

In the case of Option 1, the Affiliated Society shall be entitled to a Silver Medal, and in the case of Option 2 a Bronze Medal, of The Canadian Rose Society, to be offered as a prize for competition in the Affiliated Society Rose Show, or in the Rose section of its Flower Show as the case may be, provided, however, that there shall be at least three exhibitors in competition for either one of the Medals

Other benefits to the Affiliated Society shall include one copy of each of the Society's publications in each year of affiliation, mailed to the person designated by the Affiliated Society to receive them.

Affiliation with Other Organizations

The Society may become affiliated with such other organizations as the Board of Directors may determine.

SECTION 17.

Rose Exhibitions: shall be held in Metropolitan Toronto at such dates and places as the Directors may appoint, and Rose Exhibitions may be held at such other places in Canada as the Directors may determine, and prizes may be awarded at all such Exhibitions.

SECTION 18

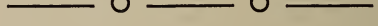
Branches: The members of the Society in any city, town or Regional District (as defined in By-Law 8) in Canada, may, with the approval of the Board, appoint a committee for such city, town or Regional District, and may elect a presiding officer thereof to be called the (name of city, town or Regional District) Vice-President, for the management of local affairs of the Society not inconsistent with the Constitution, and these By-Laws, and members so acting may adopt the name of The Canadian Rose Society (name of city, town or Regional District) Branch.

SECTION 19

Honorary Offices and Titles: The Board of Directors may elect from among the members of the Society, in recognition for outstanding services, an Honorary President, four Honorary Vice-Presidents, and Honorary Directors not to exceed ten (10) in number, each to hold office for one fiscal year and be eligible for re-election. The Honorary President may be a member of the Board of Directors ex-officio.

SECTION 20

Changes in the Constitution and By-Laws: Any article of the Constitution, or any Section of these By-Laws, may be amended or repealed, and any Article or Section may be added thereto, at the Annual Meeting of the Society, or at a Special General Meeting called for this purpose, by a two-thirds vote of the members present or represented by Proxy. A copy of proposed amendments or additions to and deletions from the Constitution or By-Laws must be submitted to each member, together with notice of the Meeting, as provided in these By-Laws.



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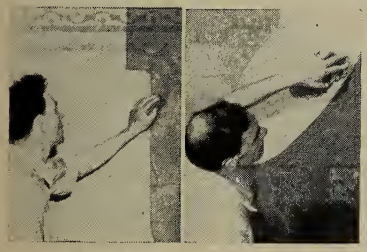

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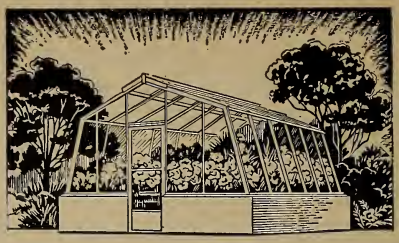

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